

Europe elections Bill recommends PR voting system

European Assembly Elections which recommend the list system of voting, a of proportional representation will be given an airing in the House of Commons before the Prime Minister faces leaders of EEC countries in London on June 29-30. It can make little or no progress until next session.

Government must rely on Tories

Wood Editor
The new system of direct elections to the European Assembly, which will be recommended by the Government, will be able to cast votes for the party of their choice, but the Government must rely on the Tories to pass the Bill. The Bill will be given an airing in the House of Commons before the Prime Minister faces leaders of EEC countries in London on June 29-30. It can make little or no progress until next session.

partisan opportunities, because a direct elections Bill of this kind to reduce Britain's representation in Europe is better than no Bill at all. (If the United Kingdom fails to meet the 1978 target date, there will be no direct elections anywhere else in the Community.)
The Bill will be given an airing in the House of Commons before the Prime Minister faces leaders of EEC countries in London on June 29-30. It can make little or no progress until next session.

54 more arrests after instruction to limit picket numbers is ignored Minister proposes Grunwick dispute mediator

By Peter Godfrey and Robert Parker
An initiative to resolve the Grunwick dispute by appointing a mediator was made yesterday by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, after another day of high tension and skirmishes between police and pickets outside the company's laboratories in north-west London had resulted in 54 more arrests.
Mr Booth put his proposal as a matter of urgency to both the Grunwick management and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), the union representing the dismissed strikers, to try to reduce "the extremely serious implications of the dispute for public order".



Mr David McNeen, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police (right foreground) outside Grunwick's.

efforts to control the number of pickets at the site. However, a rift developed yesterday when two thousand pickets gathered at the works, ignoring Mr Grant's instruction to limit the number to 500. A strike committee statement said: "We totally reject the views expressed by Roy Grantham".
The pickets' strength was matched by the police, who arrived in coaches and lorries and received a morale-boosting visit from Mr David McNeen, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Amid chanting and taunts of a "siege hell", Mr McNeen walked among his officers giving them encouragement.

Some workers want to join another union

By Robert Parker
A group among those still at work at the Grunwick factory, in north-west London, are trying to join the Transport and General Workers' Union, it was disclosed yesterday.

They were due to meet the union's regional organizer at Hammersmith at 4.30 pm on Wednesday. It was alleged yesterday that they were deliberately kept at work after that time by the management.
The new dispute, coming on top of the present one involving recognition of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), is likely to make next week even more troublesome.

Thatcher gives edge to Europe

Hafield reporter
The Leader of the Opposition, committed her to the European speech in Rome last night, she has given the European political situation a new edge. Mrs Thatcher's speech in Rome last night, she has given the European political situation a new edge.



Mr Heath, Prime Minister, and Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, at the Grunwick factory.

Officials and police restore order on court 14 at Wimbledon yesterday. The attraction of the match caused the crowd to overflow on to the surround.
Play started 10 minutes late and Mrs Thatcher (right) went on to win his third round match against Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Report, page 6.

More Liberal MPs oppose pact

By Our Political Reporter
Mr Steel, the Liberal Party leader, admitted yesterday that more of his colleagues were now opposed to the pact with the Government than when it was signed.
Mr Steel, who was interviewed on the Decision Makers radio programme, said that he had made it clear that it was not just a personal agreement between himself and Mr Callaghan, although that was how it had started. It had to be an agreement supported not only by the Parliamentary Labour Party but also by the Parliamentary Liberal Party.

at to excommunicate traditionalist prelate

cia Clough
The Pope hoped that the Holy Spirit would help Mr Lefebvre to make the decision of filial submission to the authority of the church.
Mgr Lefebvre's followers at the seminary at Ecône, in Switzerland, said that the ordination of 14 priests and 22 sub-deacons on Wednesday would go on as planned.

BP shares offer oversubscribed

The Government's offer of 154m worth of BP shares has been oversubscribed by about four or five times. The list closed a minute after it opened yesterday. It is expected that a quarter of the 66.7 million shares on offer will go to America.

Mr Healey sees a vital pay brake by unions

From David Blake
Paris, June 24
Mr Healey, the Chancellor, today reaffirmed his belief that he could get a satisfactory agreement with union leaders which will hold the increase in average earnings to less than 10 per cent in the 12 months after the end of phase two.
In this first public statement since meeting the TUC executive committee on Tuesday, Mr Healey said that the decision by union leaders to endorse the 12-month rule under which all union members are expected to wait a full year before renegotiating pay agreements provided a vital brake on the possibility of a pay explosion.

SCHOOL FEES AHEAD?

Save & Prosper can help you reduce the burden of school fees through either of two school fees plans. Both offer you very substantial savings in the cost of fees and provide a series of guaranteed payments while your child is at school.
Should you die before your child's education is completed, we would meet in full the payments for school fees secured under the plan.

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Number of complete years before the child begins at school	Monthly contribution* to secure fees of £5,000 for 5 years	Total outlay to secure fees of £5,000 for 5 years
12	£17.64	£3,598
10	£20.83	£3,749
8	£25.64	£4,000
6	£32.26	£4,258
4	£42.02	£4,538
2	£57.61	£4,839

* assuming the father is aged 35. Rates as at 1st June 1977

Mr Carter volunteers tax

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 24
Reversing an American custom, that holds a man should reduce his taxes to the minimum permissible, President Carter today volunteered to pay \$6,000 (£3,500) on his income last year. This was in spite of his accountants reducing his tax liability to nothing.

For further details of these plans, please complete and return the coupon below.

To: Save & Prosper Group, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-554 8899.
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ME NEWS

accine risks 'not serious as looping cough'

Roper Services Correspondent

benefits of whooping vaccine were said yesterday to outweigh any risks in the long run.

The committee's report said that over the next two years there might be an epidemic at least as serious as that in 1974-75. There were now more than 100,000 unimmunized children in the country, two years after the epidemic.

Infants were most vulnerable in the first year. The protection of babies under six months old from a high risk of infection depended on the immunity of their mother.

Giving the first dose of triple vaccine at three months would protect more infants during the most vulnerable period than if the first dose was given at six months.

But in administering triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, care must be taken not only to recognize a possible medical risk but to acknowledge personal objections. In such cases only diphtheria and tetanus vaccinations should be offered.

The report said that whooping cough vaccine carried a risk of mild, occasionally severe (and rarely extremely severe) reaction. But the risk from the disease was much greater than the risk of brain damage from vaccine.

A Public Health Service Laboratory study of 80,000 doses of triple vaccine given to children in the North-west Thames region of London had so far shown no evidence of permanent brain damage. In Glasgow no case of severe brain damage directly attributable to whooping cough vaccine was known between 1961 and 1975, when 180,000 children were immunized.

ion unlikely on officer guardsman case

Stanhope Correspondent

Army is refusing to accept any suggestion that an officer might be misled by an officer's evidence in the trial of Guardsman Holdsworth.

The Army's decision was made yesterday after the trial of Guardsman Holdsworth, who was charged with the rape of a woman, was suspended for six months.

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suggestion that victim had consented

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The Queen's tribute to Welsh nationhood

From Penny Symon Cardiff

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European Assembly Elections Bill Commons could order change from PR to the simple majority system

By Roger Berthoud

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CONSERVATIVE PARTY			
JOINTS (North East, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, East Angles, East of England)	SEVENTY (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	BARRETT (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	PHILLIPS (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)
INDEPENDENT			
LAWTON (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	SEVENTY (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	BARRETT (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	PHILLIPS (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)
LABOUR PARTY			
BLACK (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	SEVENTY (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	BARRETT (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	PHILLIPS (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)
LIBERAL PARTY			
SEVENTY (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	BARRETT (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	PHILLIPS (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)	BLACK (North West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, East of England)

Form of European elections ballot paper.

THE 12 ELECTORAL REGIONS			
Name	Constituents	Provisional electorate	Seats
Scotland		3,765,874	8
Wales		2,052,189	4
N Ireland		1,032,924	3
N England	Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumbria, Tyne & Wear	2,324,728	5
Yorkshire and Humberside	Humberside, N. & S. Yorks	3,558,632	7
N-W England	Cheshire, Lancs, Gr. Manchester, Merseyside, West Lancs, W. Yorks	4,793,458	9
W Midlands	Derby, Leics, Lincs, Northants, Notts	3,744,374	7
E Midlands	Cambs, Northants, Suffolk, Wiltshire	2,751,070	5
East Anglia	Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hereford & Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, W. Midlands	1,315,713	3
S-W England	Beds, Bucks, Cambs, Hertfordshire, Hants, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxford, Surrey, E. & W. Sussex	3,156,400	6
Greater London	Greater London	7,184,025	10
Gr. London	Greater London	8,225,180	10

These include provision for the nomination of party candidates by a group nomination paper, and for the allocation of seats at an election by means of the "highest average" (d'Hondt) system of proportional representation, named after a Belgian mathematician who devised it.

Notice of election must be published not later than the twenty-fifth day before the date of the election. The statement of persons nominated must be not later than noon on the sixteenth day before the day of the election. Polling should be between 7 am and 10 pm on the day of the election.

Candidates can be nominated either separately or with one or more other candidates on a single nomination paper. Every nomination paper shall state the candidate's full name, address and the political or other description under which the candidate or candidates wish to contend the election, not exceeding six words long. A deposit of £500 shall be lodged with the regional officer.

Walthamstow takes Mahler to the Albert Hall in sell-out jubilee programme

By Kenneth Gossling Arts Reporter

When Frank Shipway was asked to take over the South West Essex Symphony Orchestra and Chorus (he was at the time assistant conductor at Glyndebourne), not even Sir John Barbirolli and the Hallé Orchestra had succeeded in interesting the people of Walthamstow, London, in serious music.

Concerts had been cancelled for lack of support; and Mr Shipway recalls being asked: "What makes you think you can succeed where Sir John failed?"

Tomorrow, 14 years and innumerable concerts later, the renamed Forest Philharmonic Society, Frank Shipway conducting, presents a sell-out jubilee programme at the Albert Hall of Mahler's eighth symphony, "The Symphony of a Thousand".

In 1963 Mr Shipway had only a small group of orchestral players and a nucleus of hope. Eventually with the sponsorship of the Langham Life Assurance Company, he built up the society to an orchestral playing strength of 250 children and an orchestra of 145 players. Rehearsals have taken place over the past six weeks and publicity has been intensive.

Mr Shipway, aged 41, has been conducting since he was in his teens. "Basically," he says, "we are a non-professional orchestra, run on very professional lines. People have to attend rehearsals; if they do not, they are replaced."

This week he rehearsed the full orchestra on Monday and put all the choruses except the children through their paces on Wednesday. There are two more rehearsals today and another tomorrow morning.

Why, Mr Shipway has been asked, does he not turn the venture into a fully professional orchestra? He replies that London has enough professional orchestras already.

The society "filled a great need because it gave opportunities for the best players in London, people who do not make their living at it."

Last year the society repeated its triumph on the South Bank with *The Damnation of Faust* by Berlioz.

Mr Shipway has been planning for some years to perform Mahler's eighth symphony at the Albert Hall; the decision to tie in the performance with the jubilee programme was quite recent.

Frank Shipway: Success where Barbirolli failed.



started coming in, season-ticket holders built up a tremendous support at the Walthamstow Assembly Hall, outnumbering the on-night arrivals, and Forest were on the way to achieving national as well as local acclaim.

Four years ago the society presented *Elegy for the Dead* of Gerontius at the Festival Hall. Presented as an experiment, not only did the event sell out, but hundreds were turned away and routs were demanding £10 a ticket.

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Parliament given a choice on elections

Continued from page 1

elections, by which every candidate who wins a simple majority is elected.

There need be little doubt that at Westminster there is a majority for the first-past-the-post system in principle. That preference exists within the Cabinet and the Shadow Cabinet. But it is recognized that at the electoral pendulum swing, the system might produce a result in which one party (usually the party in opposition when a government became unpopular) would sweep the board in European elections, involving 81 seats rather than the 635 Westminster seats.

As most of the Cabinet, and apparently most of the Shadow Cabinet, see it, there could be no democratic defence of circumstances in which the Scottish National Party might win the election, or the Labour Party in the European Parliament during a good year for the Conservatives. Every sincere Europeanist believes that the United Kingdom delegation should be representative in more ways than one.

That is, the delegations as elected should represent various interest groups such as farming, fishing, industry, law, accountancy and so on as well as the main political parties. That is why the regional list has its attractions. Each region can nominate men who are specialists in particular subjects, and, no less important, can nominate anti-Europeanists as well as Europeanists.

My impression is that Mr Callaghan and Mr. Rees both believe that the European elections, although Westminster MPs will be free to stand, will tend to produce candidates quite different from those who would stand in the Commons. They will, on the regional list, tend to represent interest groups, particularly industrial interest groups or professional men such as lawyers and accountants, although much will depend on the surveillance that party headquarters exercise over the nomination of the party lists.

I understand that the Conservative Party list for European candidates, much over-subscribed, is being considered this weekend and next. As some assurance that the Conservative Party is fully in the Europeanist business, but there is no hint of any action on the Labour side, presumably because Labour leaders are cautious about a "withdraw from EEC" resolution at the October party conference in Brighton.

One thing must be said, Parliamentarians and others who read section 3(2) of the European Assembly Elections Bill and are misled, as many at Westminster were yesterday, by its implications.

It is unusual technical or procedural wording to give Parliament a choice between systems. The first choice is the first-past-the-post system, the second choice is the regional list system, the third choice is the simple majority system. If the regional list system is chosen, the second choice is a schedule.

Here lies the point at which Parliament will decide the European election system. If the regional list system is chosen, the second choice is a schedule.

Why did Mr Callaghan, Mr. Rees, and most of the Cabinet, in the end plump, as first reported in *The Times*, for the regional list system? It is a purely practical answer. If the Boundaries Commissions of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland had been asked to create 81 European constituencies out of 635 Westminster constituencies it would have taken at least six months, and the work could not have begun until the Bill had arrived at Royal Assent, if it ever does.

The time lag would have made nonsense of Mr Callaghan's undertaking to use his best endeavours to keep the European Parliament election date of May-June next year.

At last night the Liberals welcomed the proportional representation element in the Bill; the Scottish National Party welcomed it with reservations; and the Labour Common Market Safeguards Committee pronounced that "Euro-elections would in the end destroy Britain as a self-governing nation".

'No danger' from waste leak at Windscale plant

A further radiation leak was detected at the British Nuclear Fuels installation at Windscale, Cumbria, on Wednesday. The alarm was given when a waste package containing a small amount of plutonium was found to be damaged.

The workers immediately left the area, and preliminary measurements suggest that there was no significant plutonium uptake by them. The men have all now returned to normal working, BNF said yesterday. Decontamination operations had been carried out promptly.

Mr Coningsby Alday, the managing director of British Nuclear Fuels, who gave evidence yesterday on the ninth day of the inquiry at Whitehaven, Cumbria, said: "Windscale's expansion plans, said that any fuel received from Japan for reprocessing would be from a modern reactor, would be properly encapsulated and would bear little risk of discharging excessive amounts of caesium into the Irish Sea."

Gallery overtime vote

Warders at the National Gallery, London, have voted against working overtime this summer to enable it to open late on Tuesdays and Thursdays until September 30, as it has done in previous years.

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Teacher

The Van der Puttyceum in Eindhoven seeks contact with a teacher biology or integrated science for 11 weekly teaching hours for their English section GCE Stream per 15/8/77 (or soonest there after).

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Vance is briefed on Brezhnev talks at Rambouillet

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 24

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, who is in Paris for the two-day ministerial conference of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, had a 50-minute talk this morning with President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace.

He told reporters the President had given him some information on his meeting at Rambouillet earlier this week with Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state, which he would send on to President Carter. It seemed to us in the United States," he added, "that it was a very constructive summit."

Asked whether he thought President Giscard d'Estaing might act as go-between for Washington and Moscow because of the deterioration in relations between them, he said that "relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are frank, and we are exchanging views on many subjects at all times. We, of course, appreciate the advice and help we get from others from time to time, but our relationship with the Soviet Union are very satisfactory."

At a press conference this evening, Mr Vance referred to areas of disagreement between the two countries, particularly the strategic arms limitation talks where the two sides were "substantially different". However, some progress had been made by working out a framework for an agreement at his recent meeting with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva.

On the possibility of a meeting between President Carter and Mr Brezhnev he declined to speculate.

"There are strains at present in our relations with Russia, but a number of areas in which we are working together," Mr Vance added.

"For instance, last week we had very useful discussions in Washington on a comprehensive test ban. In Moscow, we have had talks about arms limitation in the future, and the discussion of a treaty on chemical warfare is to begin soon. The fact we have differences does not exclude progress in other areas."

Asked about mediation efforts in Rhodesia, Mr Vance insisted the United States was "doing everything within our power to help bring about a peaceful solution there. The problems are very difficult and I don't underestimate their complexity. But we are sure the British share the same point of view. However, we are going to continue to do what we can to try and help in both the Rhodesian question and Namibia (South-West Africa) as well."

He described the mediation effort as a continuing process on which the British and

American Governments were in close contact.

Mr Vance said he was going to Peking at the end of August for four or five days and would have several meetings with Chinese leaders. Asked about the possibility of the United States participating in a world conference on arms limitation with Chinese leaders, he replied that there had been no suggestions about such a conference. "We are prepared to discuss arms limitations with anyone at any time, but I do not think there has been a suggestion of such a conference."

The final declaration signed by Mr Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet on Wednesday expressed the hope that the conditions might soon be reached to call a world disarmament conference.

Meanwhile, France has continued to assert its defence policy against Mr Brezhnev's criticisms at the summit.

Yesterday, M. Barre, the Prime Minister, maintained that the government's policy was in line with the views of the previous presidents of the Fifth Republic.

Russian suspicions of the "Atlantic drift" of France's military policy are an echo of the attacks directed against the Government by the Communists and the dihard fringe of the Gaullist rassemblement.

President Giscard d'Estaing commented in a press briefing after Rambouillet that the Russians did not appear to perceive clearly that in 1966 General de Gaulle had taken two decisions: to withdraw France from the integrated NATO Command; and to remain in the political Atlantic Alliance.

As a member of the Atlantic Alliance, it was natural that talks should take place between French military experts and those of the Alliance on the nature of France's involvement, if any, in a possible European conflict.

The President, referring to the recent conversion of the French Communists to the independent French Communist Party, added pointedly: "No French political party at present demands a change in this policy."

M. Barre, speaking before the Foreign Press Association and later at the Institute for Defence Studies, said a passage in a speech he made last Saturday had been widely interpreted.

In it, he had said that the military policy of France was not that of "all or nothing", but the Government would not defend the country, but would defend the "approaches" to France's national territory.

M. Barre said yesterday: "That is to say, neighbouring or allied territories, for it is obvious that if a threat to the security of our own territory is the hands of an aggressor, our days would inevitably be numbered."



Mrs Thatcher speaking at the Italian Centre of International Studies in Rome last night.

Italian plan to give police wider powers

Rome, June 24.—Italy's ruling Christian Democratic Party published plans tonight to give police increased powers of arrest, interrogation and wiretapping to combat extremist violence.

Formal approval of the scheme is expected to be given next week by the Communists and four other political parties.

It will represent the first formal agreement for 30 years between the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The measures would allow police to detain people who refuse to identify themselves, or who have identified themselves falsely, or who were planning a serious act of violence.

Police could also tap more telephones and question detainees without a defence lawyer or judge being present.

The draft agreement among the parties also included plans to boost the economy and make changes in education and local government.

The agreement came after nearly two months of talks between the parties and represented a modest advance in the influence of the Communist Party, political sources said.

Moscow seeks closer ties with Madrid

Madrid, June 24.—President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has sent a good-will message to King Juan Carlos on the occasion of his patron saint's day, expressing hopes for closer ties between the Soviet Union and Spain.

The message said: "I express the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Spain in various fields undergo new development based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of the peoples of our countries and strengthening of European and international security."

Spain and the Soviet Union reestablished diplomatic relations last February.

To commemorate his patron saint's day, King Juan Carlos was to entertain leaders of Spanish political parties, the Government, diplomatic corps and military officers at a gala reception today.—Reuters and AP.

13 soldiers injured

Stuttgart, June 24.—Thirteen soldiers were injured, four seriously, when a helicopter of the United States Air Force crashed while landing at an American airfield here.

Drive-in cinema

Berlin, June 24.—East Germany's first drive-in cinema has opened in the northern tourist centre of Zempow. The cinema, in a car which is just over two million.

Levelling of wealth within EEC

By Roger Berthoud

The extent to which public expenditure transfers wealth from rich to poor regions within EEC countries is mapped out in a recently published report prepared by a group of independent experts for the European Commission.

The group of EEC professors, headed by Sir Donald MacDougall, chief economic adviser to the Confederation of British Industry, and supported by specialists from the Commission, were studying the actual and potential role of public finance. They studied five federations, West Germany, the United States, Canada, Australia and Switzerland, and three unitary states, France, Italy and Britain.

They found that public expenditure reduced regional inequalities in per capita income by, on average, about 40 per cent in these countries by more in Australia and France, by less in the United States and West Germany.

In addition, public finance played an important role in

cushioning short-term economic fluctuations. No such mechanism operates on a significant scale between the EEC countries. This is an important reason why monetary union is impracticable: the report asserts. Whereas public expenditure by EEC countries in 1975 was an average about 45 per cent of their gross product, planned expenditure by EEC institutions this year amounts to only 0.7 per cent of the same total.

In unitary states a large part of the total redistribution between regions comes from income tax: public expenditure programmes and social security systems. In federal countries, inter-governmental grants and the sharing of taxes play a much more important part.

Among the potential causes given for differences between regions in output and income are disparities in natural resources (as in Australia), accessibility levels of investment, and dependence on declining industries. Migration tends to reinforce these differences.

Denmark, followed by Belgium, emerges as the richest EEC country, with Ireland the poorest. Northern Ireland is Britain's poorest region, while Calabria is the poorest in the whole EEC, and Hamburg the richest, followed by Paris.

None of these statistics is more recent than 1975, and some go back to 1970.

The Italian regions of Basilicata and Calabria top the list of beneficiaries of public finance, receiving 28 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively of their gross regional product to counteract payments deficits of 42.3 per cent and 25.8 per cent. Northern Ireland is next, with an inflow of 16.3 per cent. The main French beneficiary is Brittany (11 per cent). The biggest single contributor in percentage terms is the Lombardy region of Italy (with an outflow of 11.1 per cent, from a surplus of 15.3 per cent).

The group calculated very roughly that to bring Ireland's fiscal capacity up to 65 per cent of the EEC average would cost the EEC budget about 450 million units of account (about £187m).

OVERSEAS

OAU leader calls for defence force to resist 'aggression' by southern African governments

Libreville, June 24.—Black African states were today urged to set up their own combined defence force by Mr William Eteki Mbonu, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Such a defence force could intervene against aggression from white-ruled southern Africa, he told the OAU ministerial council at its meeting here in the Gabon capital. Mozambique had already been the victim of such aggression, which also threatened the other four "front-line" African states, he said.

"Most serious consideration should be given to the necessity and the urgency of considering a mechanism which would permit the mobilisation without delay of a collective intervention force in cases of aggression against an African country," Mr Eteki said.

Referring to the recent renewal of violence in southern Africa, Mr Eteki urged the nationalist movements operating

there to have "coherent determination, more cohesion" in their efforts, expressing the hope for "more militant and more effective engagement on the ground."

Mr Eteki has suggested an African defence force, in the past with little response from OAU members. But the situation in Africa has changed since then.

The council is making preparations for an OAU summit due to start here on July 2, and when the agenda was discussed today, Mozambique added an extra clause calling for a political and diplomatic initiative to isolate Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and to assist Mozambique.

Mr Peter Oni, the OAU spokesman, suggested the question of the defence force put forward by Mr Eteki might be discussed when the plenary session of the council tackles the Mozambique clause later today or tomorrow.

Senegal and Algeria inserted

US ban on export of computer to Russia

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 24

The United States has prohibited the export to the Soviet Union of a sophisticated computer which, the Commerce Department considers, could be used for military purposes as well as weather forecasting.

The computer, known as Cyber 76, is made by Control Data Corporation of Minneapolis, and the order was worth \$13m (about £7.6m). The manufacturer said that it was considering an appeal against the decision.

The Commerce Department acted after President Carter and 65 Congressmen expressed concern. The same model computer is reported to be used in the control centres of the Pentagon, the Air Defence Command and the National Security Council.

Other American as well as British computers have been sold to the Soviet Union and China, principally for the oil industry. In each case, the purchasers had to give assurances that the computers would be used for civilian purposes only.

However, in the case of the Cyber 76 system, which is more powerful than any computer known to the Soviet Union, the Commerce Department said it was of "serious concern."

Commerce Department said:

Another cut made in Carter aid proposals

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 24

A further bite was taken out of President Carter's Foreign Aid Bill last night by an increasingly unruly House of Representatives, which cut the last minute reduced by 5 per cent the \$7,000m (\$4,100m) Bill—already less than the Administration's original request.

The Republican proposing the cut, Mr Charles Stenholm, had no idea that his annual attempt would pass, and only six minutes of debate, devoted to it, to general surprise, it was approved 214-168.

The Bill now goes to the Senate which is expected to throw out most of the House changes. Thus the final content of the Bill is unpredictable.

White House spokesmen are angry at the success of a new

coalition of right-wing Republicans and some call new "conservative Democrats." This shifting coalition has imposed what seem impossible conditions on United States contributions to multilateral lending institutions, by stating that American funds may not be used to give aid to unacceptable countries such as Cuba, Mozambique, Angola and Vietnam.

An earlier attempt to kill the proposed funds for the Lance missile-neutron warhead failed on a 10-10 tie vote in the appropriations sub-committee, after a debate in secret session.

The purported reason is that such weapons violate human rights standards.

There were complaints from Mr Carter's supporters that he had not fought hard enough for the Bill.

America plans 'neutron' weapons for Europe

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 24

The new shells would be fired from 155mm and 8-inch artillery. According to the Post, the shells are designed for their maximum lethal effect on humans, rather than for destroying structures.

The new weapons are known as "enhanced radiation warheads." They are designed to produce a lethal dose of radiation in a public works.

Bill now before the Senate.

MPs arrive in Belgrade to campaign for Soviet Jews

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, June 24

A British, French and Belgian arrived here today to urge that the issue of Soviet Jews be placed on the agenda of the Helsinki agreement review conference.

Diplomats from 35 nations have failed to agree on an agenda for the Helsinki review conference.

The MPs, including Mr Greville Janner (Labour, Leicester, West), and Mr Ivan Lawrence (Conservative, Burton), were due to meet their respective delegations later to urge consideration of

the plight of Soviet Jews.

Mr Janner said the case of Soviet Jews was one of wishing to change the system, but of wishing to emigrate.

The MPs' arrival evidently embarrassed the Yugoslav authorities, who last week expelled a group of 14 women from west European countries who came here to campaign for Soviet Jews.

The MPs, however, were allowed to call a press conference, at which Mr Janner praised the Yugoslavs for permitting them to speak to the press.

Inquiry into allegations of Israeli torture urged

Paris, June 24.—Dr. Fathi Arakat, the president of the Palestinian Red Crescent, said in Paris today that an article in The Sunday Times alleging Israeli torture of Arabs had reinforced the case for an international commission of inquiry.

Dr Arakat said the World Health Organization had urged to send a commission to the West Bank of the Jordan to inquire into health and medical standards, but permission

had been refused by the Israel Government.

Dr Arakat is the brother of Mr. Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He was speaking to reporters after visiting French hospitals with members of the Red Crescent medical organization.

He said he continued to condemn Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the West Bank area where it contravenes the Geneva Convention, he said.

He wanted teams of doctors to visit Lebanon to study conditions there.—Reuter.

Austrian asylum taken up by Czech dissident

From Our Correspondent
Vienna, June 24

A third signatory of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 on human rights has arrived in Vienna to take up an Austrian offer of political asylum.

Dr Jaroslav Krejci travelled with his wife and a child from Ostrava. He said that he was too tired to talk to the press.

Dr Krejci, who is 46, is a professor of philosophy and is expected to take up a similar post at the University of Vienna in the autumn. He follows Mr Zdenek Mlynar and Dr Jaroslav Hrabec, who arrived in Vienna within the past month.

Mr Mlynar is considered to be the most important of the Charter signatories. He was a former member of the Czechoslovak central committee during the Dubcek regime.

He said that his main reason for leaving an Wednesday last week was that life and work in Czechoslovakia had been made impossible for him.

10,000 cutback in whale kill quotas

Canberra, June 24.—The International Commission for the Conservation of the Whales today announced a 36 per cent reduction in kill quotas for next year.

At its annual meeting in Canberra, the 16-member commission reduced the quota for all whale species by more than 10,000, from a total of 17,639 for the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Southern Hemisphere.

The five-day meeting, which ended tonight, was marked by acrimony as the two main whaling nations—Japan and the Soviet Union—began to quarrel over the proposed 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling and large-scale reductions in the kill.

They also fought against a substantial reduction in the quotas of sperm whales in the North Pacific, but the countries conduct big commercial whaling operations. Japanese and Soviet whalers strongly resisted the proposal, eventually, however, it was approved, which reduces the

North Pacific sperm whale quota from 7,200 to 753 for the time being.

Under the new quota, no male sperm whale will be slaughtered and only 753 females will be permitted to die.

The commission's scientific committee recommended a big cut because of fears about the diminishing size of the sperm whale population. The commission, in its committee, said the decision would be reviewed at a special meeting of the commission in London next November.

One delegate told reporters that the new North Pacific kill quota could result in the summer whaling operations of the Soviet and Japanese fleets in the area becoming uneconomical.

Observers from international conservation groups, at the meeting, said the new quotas were probably the best result that could have been expected. But they were apprehensive about the November meeting in London, because of a government-appointed scientific committee to be represented. They claimed

that points of view of non-governmental experts would not be heard.

Conservation groups were also disappointed that pressure for a 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling, which is favoured by President Carter, was not successful.

While North Pacific sperm whale quotas were reduced, the quota for the Southern Hemisphere was increased from 4,790 to 5,000.

Only seven of the commission's 16 member nations now operate whaling fleets. In addition to Japan and the Soviet Union, they are Australia, Denmark, Brazil, Iceland, the United Kingdom, Argentina, Britain, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa and the United States.

The new quotas for all whale species will be in brackets: North Atlantic sperm whale, 753; minke whale, 1,200; fin whale, 1,200; humpback whale, 1,200; blue whale, 1,200; bowhead whale, 1,200; sperm whale, 753; minke whale, 1,200; fin whale, 1,200; humpback whale, 1,200; blue whale, 1,200; bowhead whale, 1,200.

Wife of Soviet dissident to be questioned by KGB

Moscow, June 24.—The wife of Dr Yuri Orlov, "detained dissident leader," said today that she had been summoned for questioning next week by Soviet security police, the KGB.

Mrs Irina Orlov said she had been ordered to report on Monday morning to the KGB's Lubyanka headquarters for questioning as a witness in the case of her husband.

Dr Orlov, the dissident, was seized by police in February soon after being attacked with fellow-dissident Alexander Ginzburg, in the weekly Literaturny Gazeta.

Although Mrs. Orlov has been told that her husband committed "a crime," she said she had no idea what it was.

Mr. John Macdonald, a British lawyer, has offered to defend Dr Orlov, but was refused an entry visa to the Soviet Union last month. Exiled dissidents have since stated what they described as a defence hearing for Dr Orlov, to publicise his case.

Dr Orlov helped in May last year to found the Helsinki group, which aims at scrutinising Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.—Reuter.

Purge of Chiang Ching supporters goes on

Peking, June 24.—Nine months after the arrest of a "gang of four," led by Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow, the purge of their followers is still under way in the province of Liaoning.

Liaoning, in former Manchuria, is a strategic province bordering on the Soviet Union, and one of China's most active industrial regions.

A front page article in the People's Daily disclosed today that a campaign was under way to eradicate the "gang of four" and their "fanatic followers" in Liaoning. This refers to Mr Mao Tse-tung's wife, Mrs. Mao, and her nephew.

The party and the provincial revolutionary committee, as well as being the political commissar of the Shenyang military region.

Reports that Mr Mao Tse-tung's wife had been killed when the authorities tried to arrest him have not been officially confirmed.

Under the headline "Purge the gang of four and bring down the Liaoning tyrant (Mao Tse-tung)," the People's Daily said that "the problems of Liaoning will soon be resolved."

Liaoning is one of the four most important provinces of China, and Peking universities in Peking.—Agence France-Press.

Nuclear protest pirate radio station silenced

Solothurn, Switzerland, June 24.—Police arrested three people after locating an anti-nuclear pirate radio station in a vehicle near here last night. 75 minutes after its first broadcast began, it was officially announced today.

The search was carried out by 28 police patrols aided by a helicopter on board which post office technicians located the transmitter near Olten. Thousands of demonstrators are expected there tomorrow, in an attempt to occupy a nuclear power station under construction.

The unauthorized radio station, broadcasting in the Solothurn region, had promised four broadcasts a week. Last year, police in Geneva located a clandestine radio transmitter which had been broadcasting for two weeks. They failed to find its owners.—Agence France-Press.

They found that public expenditure reduced regional inequalities in per capita income by, on average, about 40 per cent in these countries by more in Australia and France, by less in the United States and West Germany.

In addition, public finance played an important role in

SPORT

Ballesteros scrambles to the front

By Lawrence Mail

Severely handicapped Ballesteros held on from 10 feet across the home green yesterday evening for a 67 which left him on 207, nine under par, to win the 1977 Open Championship. He had a double eagle on the 17th, a birdie on the 18th and two shots clear of Fred Norman of Australia—going into the last round of the £25,000 Dunlop tournament.

The young Spaniard had spent an hour with his osteopath on Thursday night and had a pain-killing injection before he set out yesterday. His back, he felt, would not have troubled him too much had he kept his ball down the fairway but, as it was, he was in the danger zone. He was not the last year I just put the ball on the fairway without thinking he said.

"This year, now that I have started to worry about keeping the ball in the hole, I have found it all over the place."

On Thursday, Norman had marvelled at the way in which Ballesteros had scrambled to keep his score together. Yesterday the Spaniard was every bit as effective round the greens. A chip to two yards paved the way for his birdie at the long sixth. At the seventh, he hit a wedge to two yards and then a third shot, before delighting his enthusiastic supporters by holding with his sand wedge from 30 yards past the flag for his 70 at the 11th. Ballesteros's playing of the par five was much to his credit. He had a birdie at the top of the leader board in that, until he came to the 16th yesterday, he had made birdies at all four par fives in every round.

Faldo's 73, one over par, left him more than a little depressed. No, he insisted, he had not felt nervous at being the halfway leader. Rather, he had felt relaxed and eager to get out on the course. A snap hook from the first tee to the clubhouse was not a good start. Three putts on that green were followed by three putts on the seventh and the eighth. At the end of the day he calculated that he had made a total of 28 putts—10 more than on Wednesday and nine more than in his second round.

Norman, too, was having trouble holding out. He did pick up two shots with his 70 yesterday, but there were several birdies that got away. For example, at the 12th where he missed for his four from four feet.

Bobby Cole, who wound up on six under par, held the lead for a short time after he had holed an 11 for 12 for his birdie on the seventh to go eight under par. On Thursday night Cole had talked about the trouble he had been having on the greens this year, but yesterday he started with five single putts in the first seven holes.

Peter Oosterhuis and Graham Marsh are also menacingly placed six under par and each expressed the view that "three shots isn't very much to make up."

Oosterhuis was three under par after 18 holes but, thereafter, he had difficulty with his rhythm. He failed to make a birdie at either of the par fives on the closing stretch and his run at the 17th was made via a friendly bush which had snipped his tee shot from going out of bounds. The trouble Oosterhuis felt, lay in his set up and he was planning to arrive at the course early this morning for a long session on the practice ground.

Marsh was "happy but frustrated" at the end of his 63. His four birdies had come without any trouble—at the eighth, for instance, he hit his seven iron within an inch of the hole—but he, like Oosterhuis, had a bad day on the par fives, picking up his only four at the 480 yards ninth. **70s:** 1. Ballesteros, 67; 2. Norman, 69; 3. Oosterhuis, 70; 4. Marsh, 70; 5. Faldo, 73; 6. Norman, 73; 7. Cole, 74; 8. Oosterhuis, 75; 9. Marsh, 75; 10. P. Oosterhuis, 75; 11. Faldo, 76; 12. Norman, 76; 13. Cole, 77; 14. Oosterhuis, 77; 15. Marsh, 77; 16. P. Oosterhuis, 77; 17. Faldo, 78; 18. Norman, 78; 19. Cole, 79; 20. Oosterhuis, 79; 21. Marsh, 79; 22. P. Oosterhuis, 79; 23. Faldo, 80; 24. Norman, 80; 25. Cole, 81; 26. Oosterhuis, 81; 27. Marsh, 81; 28. P. Oosterhuis, 81; 29. Faldo, 82; 30. Norman, 82; 31. Cole, 83; 32. Oosterhuis, 83; 33. Marsh, 83; 34. P. Oosterhuis, 83; 35. Faldo, 84; 36. Norman, 84; 37. Cole, 85; 38. Oosterhuis, 85; 39. Marsh, 85; 40. P. Oosterhuis, 85; 41. Faldo, 86; 42. Norman, 86; 43. Cole, 87; 44. Oosterhuis, 87; 45. Marsh, 87; 46. P. Oosterhuis, 87; 47. Faldo, 88; 48. Norman, 88; 49. Cole, 89; 50. Oosterhuis, 89; 51. Marsh, 89; 52. P. Oosterhuis, 89; 53. Faldo, 90; 54. Norman, 90; 55. Cole, 91; 56. Oosterhuis, 91; 57. Marsh, 91; 58. P. Oosterhuis, 91; 59. Faldo, 92; 60. Norman, 92; 61. Cole, 93; 62. Oosterhuis, 93; 63. Marsh, 93; 64. P. Oosterhuis, 93; 65. Faldo, 94; 66. Norman, 94; 67. Cole, 95; 68. Oosterhuis, 95; 69. Marsh, 95; 70. P. Oosterhuis, 95; 71. Faldo, 96; 72. Norman, 96; 73. Cole, 97; 74. Oosterhuis, 97; 75. Marsh, 97; 76. P. Oosterhuis, 97; 77. Faldo, 98; 78. Norman, 98; 79. Cole, 99; 80. Oosterhuis, 99; 81. Marsh, 99; 82. P. Oosterhuis, 99; 83. Faldo, 100; 84. Norman, 100; 85. Cole, 101; 86. Oosterhuis, 101; 87. Marsh, 101; 88. P. Oosterhuis, 101; 89. Faldo, 102; 90. Norman, 102; 91. Cole, 103; 92. Oosterhuis, 103; 93. Marsh, 103; 94. P. Oosterhuis, 103; 95. Faldo, 104; 96. Norman, 104; 97. Cole, 105; 98. Oosterhuis, 105; 99. 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On the edge of the nest

by V. S. Pritchett

Love, whether happy or unhappy is a real calamity if you give yourself up wholly to it. You wait! I don't suppose you know yet how those delicate hands can torture you, with what tender solicitude they can tear your heart to pieces. You will find out how much blazing hatred is hidden beneath the most ardent love. . . . You will find out what it means to belong to a petticoat, what it means to be enslaved, to be infected and how shameful and weary such slavery is.

The words spoken by Rakitin in Turgenev's play *A Month in the Country* are often held to express the bitterness Turgenev sometimes felt in the course of his life-long passion for the famous opera singer Pauline Viardot. He fell in love with her when at the age of 25 he heard her sing at her triumph in Petersburg in 1843. She was three years younger than himself.

At this time he was known simply as a minor poet, a handsome giant and aristocrat without achievement, a wit, a philanderer whose only misresses had been peasants on the estates of his terrifying and despotic mother. Pauline was already an achieved artist, admired in Europe. She came of a hard-working, ambitious musical family who had advanced from Seville to Paris in her father's time. There she was educated. She was plain to the point of ugliness but her voice recalled the voice of her famous elder sister, La Malibran, now dead. Pauline's voice had, said Musset, the same resonance, the same audacious Spanish *canto de gaiter*, but schooled far beyond the harsh spontaneity of Andalusian singing. Although Turgenev may have responded to something of his mother's appearance and dominant character in her, he was enchanted by Pauline's vivacity and above all her intellect. She was a quick linguist—they spoke and wrote in French or German to each other—she was married and the mother of a child. Her husband, Louis Viardot, was French, the son of a judge, and a writer of books on painting.

There was nothing reckless in this marriage, even though Pauline's husband was in his forties, 21 years older than herself: she respected him, she relied on him absolutely, but was not in love. The curious and sensible marriage had been arranged by George Sand, who had known the Garcias and Louis Viardot for years; and it can be said, at any rate, to have satisfied George Sand's ruling maternal passion. More than once, after her own unhappy marriage, she had been attracted to young women, and in the young Pauline she saw a girl whose independence as an artist of growing powers would need protection from the dangerous temptations and illusions from which she herself had suffered in her own early scandalous days.

In middle age, however, George Sand's motives were never quite simple: her jealousy was aroused when she heard Musset, one of her own disastrous and discarded lovers, was courting the girl who, luckily, was disgusted by his drinking and his libertine life; but that would still leave her open to folly. George Sand worshipped the artist in Pauline and indeed was using her as a model for the ideal artist-heroine of her longest and most famous novel, *Consuelo*. Pauline always said that the portrait perfectly described what she herself was like and wished morally to be, although the wild adventures of the book were romantic invention.

Louis Viardot might be thought a comic middle-aged figure: he was short, he had a large nose which was a gift to caricaturists, he looked as if he were going to tip over; people found him dull, inclined to fuss and a pedant. In one of his *Prose Poems*, "The Egoist", Turgenev is thought to have portrayed him as the imperious right-thinking man. Louis was a decent man of principle. If public opinion in France or, indeed abroad, was to be considered—he shared the republican and anti-clerical opinions of George Sand and particularly of Leroux, the Radical politician who had been her lover; but Pauline's mind was in her art. She knew Louis lacked the engaging child-like qualities: if she did not love him she respected him and, with the utmost dignity and consideration, she loved her deeply. She had never loved anyone except her father and, perhaps in Louis, she saw a father reborn. It was noticed that she often called him "Papa".

Turgenev went night after night to hear the singer. He pushed into his friends' boxes—he couldn't afford one of his own—and he shouted his ad-



miration. His gentleness and shyness vanished as his shrill voice screamed applause, his mad behaviour was the joke of the season. There is nothing like the sight of a giant who is out of his mind. There was no performance without it. People told Pauline that the noisy ass with the long chestnut hair was a young landowner, a good shot and a feeble poet. The young singer had the pretty tactics of fame at her finger tips: an admirer who was far richer than Turgenev had given her a huge bouquet which was spread on the floor of her dressing-room and there she sat like an idol and four of her admirers were allowed the privilege of sitting at a proper distance on the paws. It was a long time before Turgenev was allowed to join her privileged admirers in her dressing-room and with his right to a paw. Once there, the quick, serious charm, the wit and his power of telling and acting amusing untrue stories came back to him. His French and German were perfect. But surrounded as she was by more important admirers, Pauline took little notice of him.

Turgenev had to be content to concentrate on Louis Viardot who, like himself, was often pushed into the background and, in the classic fashion of such triangular beginnings, it was the men who became friends, first. Writing his books on travel and on art, managing the opera company and Pauline's career, seeing to it that she would indeed be by another Malibran, developing her distinct personality and style—these were the lasting preoccupations of Louis Viardot's busy life. But once business was over, he saw in Turgenev a flattering aspiring writer with whom he had a decisive taste in common. Louis Viardot was a sportsman. He loved shooting birds in and out of season. As Pauline once said, he loved slaughter. The sportsman of Spasskoye and of Courtauvanel, in France, converted medieval chateau and estate, had a subject less strenuous than a love of music.

And there was more than that. The man of forty and the young man of twenty-five had other things in common. Pauline's Spanish spell had also caught Louis. He had written a book on Spain and had translated *Don Quixote*—not very well, they say. There was also a bond of politics: the two men were republicans and democrats. Viardot was even thought to be politically dubious by the Russian secret police. The pair were at one in their hatred of serfdom. Louis was much taken by the clever young man and saw he could be comical and useful. He saw that Pauline could clinch her popular success by singing a few Russian songs and that Turgenev was the man to teach her something of the language. They all met for this useful purpose, in the Viardots' apartment in Petersburg.

Pauline herself was captivated by the mixture of Oriental barbarity and polish in Court Society in Petersburg, where everyone spoke French. She was persuaded to sing some Spanish gypsy songs to Russian gypsies: both parties were convinced that Russia and Spain had far more in common than they had with western Europeans, and in this their instinct was right. It is an irony that Turgenev, the Westerner who

believed the future of Russia lay in learning from Europe, should have been brought to his one great and lasting passion by what looks like an atavism: her Spanishness had its Islamic roots: his own, remote though they might be, had something of this too. The Andalusian wit and feeling that underlay her French upbringing responded to his lazy, open, Russianness. There was more than the buried image of his frightening mother in Pauline.

After three seasons in Petersburg, the Viardots returned to France, and Turgenev had so charmed Louis and his wife that they invited him to stay as long as he liked at Courtauvanel. In his letters to Pauline when she was abroad singing, or when he was travelling in Germany during the next seven years, there are signs that she returned his feelings: there are ecstatic passages in German that suggest passionate friendship; whether they became lovers is uncertain. We know that, for their generation German was the language of high platonic feeling. One may be a great deal of hand-kissing, but almost no sensuality. But the situation close to *A Month in the Country* is established: Viardot knew his wife needed the excited admiration the theatre provides and himself looked on like some tolerant father who admires the talents of both parties. Was he deceived? May he have been irritated? We do not know, but in 1852 there is a postscript in German to one of Turgenev's letters:

"What is the matter with Viardot? Is he upset because I am living here?"

In that year Turgenev's mother—who held the purse strings—called him back to Russia. She was dying in her house at Spasskoye. Wretchedly he obeyed, vowing to return to Courtauvanel. Louis Viardot advised him to see to the huge estate he would inherit; Pauline urged him to pursue his talents. Young love was over.

Wretchedly, lonely, he returned to his work, forced to do so for he was sentenced to exile at his house in Spasskoye because of a political indiscretion.

For a year or so few known letters to him were tender; in one, either in Andalusian merriment or perhaps at his request, she encloses clippings from her finger nails and tells him how she had rearranged the furniture in her little salon. He replies that he wishes he were the carpet under her feet and sends her a lock of hair. He watches and advises on her career from a distance, writes that bitter comedy, then a *Sportsman's Sketches* and starts on his famous novels.

Once released from his exile, he goes back many times, but briefly, to Courtauvanel where he finds—when she is not on her operatic tours—a dutifully married woman with four children and an artist absorbed in her profession. (There is one strange bond: Louis and Pauline have gladly taken in Turgenev's illegitimate daughter, Paulinette, a child he had had by a peasant woman. A bond, but a spv in the camp and an exasperation.) For years Turgenev is no more than a dear family friend, a god-father who enchants Pauline's

daughters and as enslaved as he had been by his mother. At 40 he is deep in melancholy, in love with his hopeless love of Pauline and mocked by his Russian friends for banging his head against a brick wall. And he himself says he is only happy when a woman has her foot upon his neck.

By the 'sixties, a younger generation of radical critics had grown up in Russia who sneered at a novel like *Fathers and Sons* and mocked him for always finding himself in "Catalpa's life". Tolstoy paid him "Dostoevsky" derided him. Suddenly everything changed.

In these, the gloomiest days of his life, surprising news revived his hopes. Pauline Viardot had decided to give her last performances in the great opera houses of London and Paris: she had her last triumphs in Dublin and Paris, but she knew her voice had lost its highest quality. The voice that had ruled as if it were a separate being inside her, began to lose its range. Drastic with others, the perfectionist had enslaved and over-trained her voice and coming of a long-headed family with an austere tradition of musical discipline, she was not going to expose herself to fiasco.

The Viardots decided to give up Courtauvanel and let the house in Paris. Louis Viardot had often been alone there, playing "mother" to the children. He fumed with hatred of Napoleon III, his politics and his morals and wanted to get out of France. The couple settled on Baden-Baden as the ideal place for the semi-retirement in which she could give occasional performances when she wished and turn to composition and rich pupils.

In choosing Baden-Baden the Viardots showed their acumen. Pauline had commanded a kingdom of huge, applauding audiences; now she needed a small court in a place where the elite and fashionable settled and where she could command a principality. The Germans had been adept at preserving princelings, grand dukes and margraves who combined the overfed bourgeois flush with the elegance of royal society and ease. The Rhineland was the country of the *Schloss* with its stately medieval appeal to the middle-class century; a "spa" ministered to the most exclusive of diseases: gout, rheumatism, paralysis and the stone. A few miles across the Rhine from Strasbourg and twenty-three miles up the Rhine from Lahr, the old main line from Oetend, and Eppels, Baden-Baden had become Europe's and especially the Parisian's summer resort, a Monte Carlo without need of a Mediterranean. It had its *Schloss*, indeed it had two. Famous statesmen, great artists in music, the theatre and painting found the season at Baden-Baden indispensable to their health and amusement.

It was a pretty town, adroitly placed where nature was a seductive mixture of mountains, forest, decorous waterfalls and streams. Beyond the little valley that climbed gently from the orchards of the Rhineland and the hills where the vineyards stood in peaceful regiments, were the tall plates of the Black Forest: in the sheltered avenues, willows and firs, all neatly labelled as in a botanist's paradise. The scene was graceful, in-

structive and soothing to the indulgent sentiments of middle age. The cakes were rich and creamy, the wines light and tender. The little river Oos, running through the gardens from the hills was packed with trout, the mountain lakes (to German fancy, with water sprites, the fountains played, the statues offered their antique suggestions. In the summer and early autumn evenings a lilac haze gave the scene the sweet wilfulness and contentment of a Victorian painting. At appropriate hours one lay in the baths of ionised minerals, drank the water at a Kurhaus or sat in long rows listening to the orchestra, paraded to see who had arrived and filed into the gambling tables. Whiskered officers pranced on their horses. Ladies and grooms galloped down the Altes. The age of uniforms, clinking spurs and the crinolines had come! Turgenev described it all perfectly in *Smoke*, the novel that ruined his reputation in Russia for a long time.

If by now Turgenev was almost ignored by Pauline, he was often in correspondence with Louis Viardot who received money for the education and pension of Paulinette, his daughter, and also about translations. He was helping Viardot to translate *Onegin* into French when he heard of the move to Baden and made this the excuse for a visit. The meeting between the one time lovers was short and difficult. But by 1863 the embarrassment had receded sufficiently for him to be allowed to take a flat in the Schillerstrasse, not far from the Viardots' house.

Some biographers think that Pauline's softening towards Turgenev was unscrupulous and one does detect here and there in

his work that he knew he was being used. She was proposing to publish several albums of Russian songs and she needed the support of his famous name. His figure would be indispensable to her salon. In *The Price of Genius*, April Fitzroy more sympathetically suggests that now Pauline had given up the great opera houses, she had time for family life and the emotions she had been obliged to subdue as an artist. She certainly knew when she heard him, she saw the daughter and saw her only victory: that such victories are dangerous, even though they are victories at the expense of another woman's child and the child's father. It does seem that on almost passionate reconciliation with Turgenev, Gates from soon after this time. And that what kept Turgenev out of Russia was a renewal of what he called "an autumnal love" on his side and, possibly, on hers. He had always been the novelist of the "spring" or the autumn of love rather than of the high summer.

Although his life-long complaint was that he had been obliged to live "on the edge of another man's nest", he had in his early years held the opinion that it was not a good thing for an artist to marry. The artist must serve the Muse, serve her and no one else. "An unhappy marriage may do something for a talent, but a happy one is no good at all." It was a mistake that he absorbed in a feeling for one person alone. And he said that he himself found he could work best in the glow of a casual affair "especially with a married woman who could manage both herself and her passions". He may have taken this attitude because of his mother's domination: it is common for men who have been dominated

by a woman to shun women especially from women of their own class. It is noticeable that in the long separations from Pauline his talent reached his greatest powers; yet what may have been his spiritual love for her was certainly a marriage at its most exciting.

There had been many *amities amoureuses* in his life and one or two more were to come, for (as he told the Goncourts), "my life has been saturated with femininity". His finest love stories—*First Love* the affair in *Smoke* (which he wrote in Baden and *Torrents of Spring*, show carnal love to be irresistible but corrupting and destructive of honour; on that he is particularly sensitive. Still, when the Goncourts asked him how he felt after the sexual act he said:

"I enter into communication with things around me. Objects take on a reality they had lacked a moment before. Yes what happens to me is that relations between Nature and myself are restored."

The Viardots returned to Paris after the war of 1870-and, except for a few triumphant visits to Russia, Turgenev was with them, on "the edge of another man's nest", until he died at the age of 65 in 1885. Louis Viardot had died a few months earlier.

© V. S. Pritchett, 1977.

This extract is taken from *The Gentle Barbarian* by V. S. Pritchett, published by Chatto & Windus at £5.95. It will be reviewed on Monday by Sir William Haley.

Below
Ivan Turgenev
and facin
him th
young an
not-so-youn
Pauline Viardot



Ch
SWISS I

Good Food Guide

the one be imagined, without the other? Common sense says yes, experience says no."

Hardly less striking was the *salade gourmande* (40fr from the carte) with its crisply crumbed lettuce leaves, thin, buttered slices of tomato, mushrooms, truffle and foie gras, memory dressing, and the freshly conceived colour contrasts of the *marché du pêcheur en cocotte à la vapeur* (40fr) — a more than a little would have thought possible" (All the same, some of it was overcooked, by the master's own admission). And again — in the main English restaurants? — memory kept harking back to the *regrettable purées*, vivid and sweet, rising no further —

which was the case with a couple culinary techniques, such as *faux cooking* in non-stick pans and *foie parcels*, are the hallmark of Guérard's cooking. The list is the cellar book of his old Pot au Feu bistrot and the "Petite Cave" ironically produced under — Bordeaux (the *amoral*) "city".

Ch. de Sade 70 (château, botried).

Judging by other places — some unknown, some highly rated by French restaurant guides — they were tried the same neighbourhood, and will be described in a subsequent article. Guérard's reeducation of the French or European palate has come not a moment too soon.

Le Pré et les Sources d'Eugénie, Eugénie-les-Bains, 40420 Landes, France. Tel. (53) 21 10 11. Open 12.30-11.30.

March 31. Room with bath from 120fr, breakfast 16fr.

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Chess

ENTERTAINMENTS

Artistic Director: ANDRE PREVIN

**AN EVENING OF VIENNESE
AND GYPSY MUSIC**
Played by the CHANDOS PLAYERS
with
JOHN GEORGIADIS—Violin
MARILYN HILL-SMITH—Soprano
on Sunday, 26th June, at 8 p.m.
at the
Byron Hall, Barrow Leisure Centre,
Christchurch Avenue, Barrow, Middles.
Tickets: £5.00, £4.00, £3.00, £2.00, £1.00 at door
in aid of the Aeonian Youth & Trust Youth Centre Building Project.

ORCHESTRA Until Aug. 7 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today & Thurs. at 5.30 Mozart's Don Giovanni. Tomorrow & Tues. at 5.30 Verdi's

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P. 2.2 m. m. 2.2 m. m. 2.2 m. m. 2.2 m. m.

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HOLLAND PARK COURT THEATRE.
Kingsley. (1st act). Commonsense with
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St. Tube. 8.15. Sat. 1.00 & 9.00.
PARTNER (X), 4.50 STRIKE (A)
& ROMANCE SENTIMENTALS, 6.45
FROM THE TRENCHES (C) &
HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY (C) &
8.15 LA CECILIA (A&T), Sat. 6.45 &
11.10 AMERICAN GRAFFITI (AA) &
THE BLACK WINDMILL (X),

Gardening

A little of what you fancy

In the past I have expressed concern about the tendency for seed breeders here and abroad to concentrate on producing dwarf strains of many flowers. It is particularly noticeable with plants grown in large quantities in pots for sending to market. The growers want squat, stubby plants almost as broad as they are tall so that they can pack as many as possible into the market crates. But in my opinion they are ruining some of our most popular plants.

The modern varieties of *Primula polyanthes* are dumpy plants; all the gracefulness of the varieties I knew when I was a lad in the seed trade has been bred out. So too with cinerarias and various other plants. But I am even more concerned with the trend towards dwarfness in such bedding plants as asters, antirrhinums, heliopsis, marigolds, busy lizzies, cornflowers and many others.

I accept, of course, that there are many small gardens where small plants are appropriate; there are millions of tubs,

window boxes, and patio gardens and dwarf plants are just right for them. But there are still many large gardens where large plants are needed to fill large spaces. Also many people are not able or willing to apply all the manure, fertilizer and water necessary to optimum growth.

Now this is not as a rule all that serious with normal sized plants, but we may end up with half-sized specimens of plants that would be only quarter-sized plants at their best.

I would, however, like to draw a distinction between man-made dwarfs—obtained by hybridization, or painstaking selection and nature's real miniatures. Many miniature roses are exquisite, none more so than the pale pink Cecile Brunner. Its blooms are of the classic rose shape in bud and open to a fully double flower about two inches across. If it is lightly pruned it will make a small bush just now the wall of my old barn nearly 20 feet high is

a sheet of pink almost as wide, with the flowers of this charming rose which is almost 100 years old.

Then miniature daffodils—*Narcissus astorianus* (formerly *N. minor*) and *N. cyclamineus* and *N. jonquilla* are delightful. So too are the cyclamen species—*C. neapolitanum*, *C. coum* and the rest. The bulbous iris—*Iris reticulata* varieties, *I. histrioides* major and *I. danfordiae* give me enormous pleasure in the early months of the year and snowdrops such as *Galanthus elwesii* I am more than happy with the common old *G. nivalis*. The double form I do not find very amusing.

With tulips, too, some of the loveliest are the small species such as *Tulipa tarda*, yellow and white, *T. pulchella violacea*, *T. uranensis*, *T. claudiae*, the lady tulip with white flowers flushed red. I have always been very fond of all tulips and I wish I had the time to specialize in them and perhaps breed some fine new varieties.

I have always greatly enjoyed all the small bulbs—partly because they flower so early in the year, partly because some, like the *Scilla*, are so charmingly proportioned.

There is a place certainly for the fat large flowered so-called Dutch crocuses in public parks or even in, say, a large circle in the middle of a large lawn. I remember when, between the wars, one of the London newspapers, the *Daily Mail* or the *Evening News*, I think, gave a quarter of a million crocus bulbs to be planted in Hyde Park. My father decided to plant them in the grass that separated the East Carriage Road and Park Lane. Almost every park employee was drafted to the job and superb was the display in the ensuing years. Sadly they disappeared in the changes that took place after the war.

But as with other bulbous genera the small species such as *C. chrysanthus* and its varie-

ties "E.A. Bowles" rich yellow with a bronzed base, "Ladykiller" purple edged with white, "Snow Bunting" white, deep purple and yellow—all these are charming.

Now to something mundane, but highly useful if you have a water butt as thousands of our readers have. It is a little unit called the Raintrapper and prevents water butts from overflowing. Normally you arrange that a down pipe from a gutter directs the rainwater into the butt. When it is full, of course, it overflows and can be a nuisance, causing damage to the foundations of the house or flooding borders.

The Raintrapper is fitted into the down pipe and into the butt. Any handyman can do this in 30 minutes. When the butt is full the down flow is channelled back into the down pipe and away into the house drainage system.

I fixed one recently to a plastic butt and it works perfectly—don't ask me how or why. All I can tell you is what

the makers say. "The design of the Raintrapper is such that it takes advantage of the fact that falling water spirals down the inside of a pipe. Inside the unit is a gallery which picks up this spiralling flow and directs the water along the branch pipe into the butt."

An overflow regulator, ensures that once the butt is filled to the level of the branch pipe, all further flow is channelled back into the house drainage system. A sealing cap is provided so that the butt can be removed for cleaning or any other purpose. And the drainage system of the house functions normally."

The Raintrapper may be fitted to the normal 2½ inch diameter pvc rainwater pipe or ducted in BS 4576 Part 1 1970. It may be obtained price £2.20, including VAT, postage and packing from Intrend Products, 40 Church Road, Paddock Wood, Kent TN12 5BA.

Roy Hay

Radio

Bottom of the class

My remarks about the jubilee edition of *Radio Burps* provoked the most responsible of letters. Alan Melville, no writer, a letter, a perfect model for the author addressing the critic who has just savaged him; it was friendly, light of touch, disarming—unmistakably the work of a man genuinely wishing to be informed of the nature of his offence with a view to doing better next time. In spite of that, my opinion, a bit for at the root of the matter is what different people find funny and no one ever made much headway with that discussion. At the same time, the letter had a very pleasant effect. For I saw, I read, I heard, I looked at someone else as a risk that her faithfulness should become known. So legend of the virtuous, enduring wife is cynically invented as a device to make expectation a conceit. Admitted as I am the Homeric legend, Miss I. Melville, I must confess I believe her, not just her, but well, she has written a most promising first play for radio, substantial and showing an immediate grasp of the medium possibilities. And you, my friend, the *Radio Burps* Word and have Stephen Thorne as your Odysseus does make a good second off.

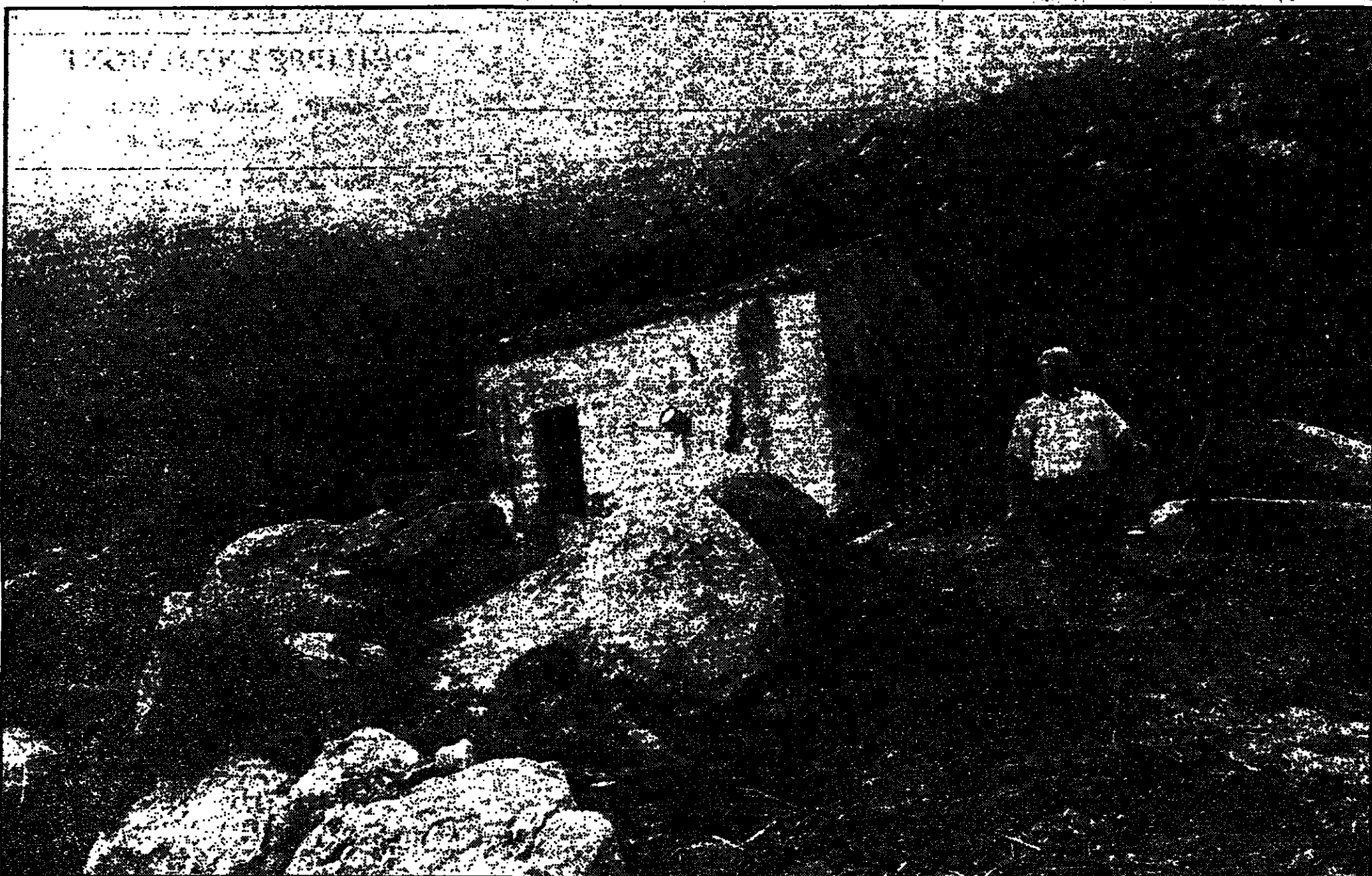
Wednesday has become a *Radio Burps* day, but mercifully it is a rewarding one as well. I enjoyed Bernard Falk's *Listen to the Wallpaper*, which was the attempt of plausible man to soothe or agitate us according to what they want of us usually—our money. My sympathy went out to Harry in some plush Cotswold jacket, the electric organ—cooled behind a curtain, if you please—and squares much of the keys. "I love it," I said with feeling. "Piped music will be appalled but he has found his way into it, operating theatre where it related to an occasion just as the patient was under the hand struck up 'M. Heart-Struck Still'."

Last Wednesday also brought a dramatized historical feature of more than usual weight, John Brabner's *The Glorious Evening*. It was preceded by an example of why the radio talk ought not to be a threatened species in *Chinatown* Frederic Raphael offered a short course in Hollywood "Chinese" or what really means when some studio executive says to you "Personally I thought it was a very interesting script." It means I down your pen and turn something else.

David Ward

Travel

The isle of isolation



The sleek white yacht moored near the entrance to the marina belongs to the Aga Khan. It is reputed to be the fastest ocean-going yacht and is berthed near his Sardinian villa in case he decides to speed away by sea as a change from travelling by helicopter to pick up the private jet that stands waiting at nearby Olbia Airport.

Through the consortium he heads, the Aga Khan over the past decade has made one of the largest contributions, in both financial investment and area, to tourist development in Europe.

Closely by his own yacht, in the huge marina (485 berths) that was opened last year, are other fast and luxurious vessels that have brought their rich owners to this new playground, where they can enjoy a less crowded and not so urbanized South of France atmosphere.

Sardinia's industrial and agricultural areas are mainly inland, for the simple and historic reason that most of the population have retreated to the centre of the island in the

face of repeated invasions over the centuries. Unlike most other island resorts, the Sardinians have had surprisingly little enthusiasm for the surrounding sea, either as fishermen or as mariners.

The island's beautifully rugged and rocky coastline has thus remained undeveloped until recent years. It is the holiday industry rather than any other that is now concerned with its development—and the most notable area of expansion is the Costa Smeralda. Since its inception, the Aga Khan's consortium has poured millions of pounds into a 35-mile stretch of the north-east coast.

Three large luxury hotels, an adjacent village, a tennis club and golf course, secluded private villas and the new marina at Porto Cervo form the main part of their investment. Some of the earlier buildings round the village centre are now acquiring a graceful maturity. This is the quiet holiday refuge of the so-called international jet set. It was no surprise to me, therefore, when I

literally bumped into Mr James Bond one evening in the Cala di Volpe Hotel. I had just left the bar—in what I was told had been part of the Aga Khan's original homestead—content with an after-dinner brandy. As I rounded a corner of the corridor, I collided with Mr Bond who, as appears to be his custom, had unexpectedly entered from a side door. We each apologized: Mr Bond bade me good night and continued his pursuit either of seclusion, or perhaps like me an after-dinner drink.

Much of the concept of the Costa Smeralda development is to provide facilities for a relaxed respite from pressures of one sort or another. Standing on the terrace of the nearby Hotel Pitrone—another of the trio of luxury hotels—Giulio Gentile, marketing director for the group, told me: "It's a question of providing complete isolation."

Here the main hotel block is virtually a clubhouse with a dining room, bar and lounge,

where a discreetly placed ensemble plays quietly through the evening. Guests are accommodated in appropriately luxurious self-contained villas almost hidden among the trees and foliage of the grounds. On one of the dining tables I noticed a bottle of pills for someone's heart condition. "You see how well we look after our guests," said Giulio. I could not resist the unworthy thought that the unfortunate guest might need them when he was handed his bill.

Tranquillity and seclusion are two outstanding qualities that Sardinia offers regardless of the size of the holidaymaker's wallet. The concept of small villas in the hotel grounds from which guests commute to the main block for necessary eating and drinking is a fairly usual one in Sardinia and is not confined to the luxury bracket. Several of the smaller, less expensive, privately owned hotels are similarly designed, and there are many villas in the area available for self-catering

holidays with the same attractive qualities.

Some of the latter are at Palau, also on the emerald coast, only two minutes by car or five minutes walk from the still quiet but rapidly developing town. As these are privately-owned villas, the quality of the furnishings and fittings varies accordingly, but standards are high.

A few kilometres up the coast is Port Rafael where more villas for renting are available in an attractive development built around a village square. Here there are shops, the tiny church of Santa Rita, and Harry's Bar where there are usually customers who will willingly help out with language difficulties. Some of the villas are owned by expatriate Britons, of whom there is a small colony here.

The simplest and cheapest accommodation in the area is in a development at Rena Maggiore, where villas, bungalows and studios of varying sizes have been built with a small shopping centre which

includes a supermarket, petrolerie with mouth-watering confections, and reasonably priced restaurants. The beach, however, is a five minute walk away—or further for the more secluded accommodations.

Palau is the nearest town about four kilometres away and the bus service is infrequent. A car is particularly useful here, as it would be elsewhere in the area if full advantage is to be taken of the breathtaking scenery of the island.

Rental charges vary from about £82 a week, according to size of car, although some operators have secured much cheaper rates for their clients in certain places. Alternatively, mopeds and bicycles can also be hired weekly or daily. Some inclusive fly-drive holidays are also available.

Information about Sardinia is available from the Italian State Tourist Office, 201 Regent Street, London W1.

Cyril Bainbridge

Bridge Working backwards

"Begin at the beginning and go on till you come to the end" is an old maxim from *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*, but that is precisely the way in which you cannot afford to plan, if you wish to be a problem-solver. In short, you first decide upon the end-position and then work back from it.

I have a friend who has much interest in contracts devised to illustrate squeezes, another, and with gambits with the presentation of a winning trick to the opponents' for no apparent purpose; the reason must be that I dislike playing very slowly, and slow play is a formidable weapon. I have myself a situation which can scarcely ever arise from a normal auction. However, if you wish to make a game for yourself in pairs, competitors, you need to think carefully of all the possible ways in which the hand is being played, and to select the most advantageous line which will yield the highest mark—even if your presupposition of an early trump break, or the position of a particular card, or even of the contract, proves to be wrong.

A. Fokker, a Dutchman, in *The Guardian* Easter Tournament, whose final placing was not high, was adjudged to have played the best hand of all, because he had anticipated the end and then fulfilled his contract by a delicate end-play. It illustrates in a better way than many of the problems which have been artificially composed the thoughts of an expert in this restricted field and the various possible approaches in an apparently straightforward contract.

No score; dealer North.

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Collecting Window dressing

of religious churches, which have been the main focus of collecting, is now being extended to the secular world. The collecting of window dressings, which has been the main focus of collecting, is now being extended to the secular world. The collecting of window dressings, which has been the main focus of collecting, is now being extended to the secular world.

With the influence of Art Nouveau stained glass became an integral part of domestic decoration, once again abandoned in favour of the more traditional leaded glass. In the early 20th century, the collecting of window dressings, which has been the main focus of collecting, is now being extended to the secular world.



Edward Burne-Jones, £1,100

stained glass as an art form, perhaps because of the apparent difficulty of showing it to good effect, although a panel can simply be placed in an existing window. In the case of church glass, this resilience could be because of associations with childhood memories of the discipline of a religious atmosphere and the imposing moralistic order of the last century.

to avoid pieces which are too overtly religious; scenes with landscapes or flowers in bright colours or pretty girls and angels are considered the most commercial (the glass is sold through large exhibitions held in the biggest department stores), and are sufficiently removed from their own arts to be appreciated solely on decorative terms.

by Art Nouveau furniture. In many ways this is a strange marriage of ideas, for the Japanese buyers say that the stained glass is especially viable in Japan because of the flexible form of their domestic architecture, but their attraction to such European arts must also be a by-product of their concern to appear westernized.

King Arthur decorative panel, £100

Whiteway & Waldron have their own workshop where the glass is restored and framed, and Catherine Dickinson now also makes up panels from her own designs and from studio illustrations, for the Japanese buyers. Where glass by artists such as Burne-Jones or Holiday are obviously collectors' pieces with prices in the thousands, panels by other contemporary designers are between £150 and £200 depending on size and quality and the general attractiveness of the scenes.

the quality of the colours. That there is a renewed interest in England now for craftsmanship is shown by the success of Whiteway & Waldron's venture in architectural fittings, and hopefully the artistic merits of the Victorian stained glass, indeed of Gothic in general, will be appreciated before two centuries of our rather slighted heritage disappear overseas. Meanwhile, the waste of natural materials and most valuable of all, workmanship continues daily for lack, it would seem, of an efficient channel of communications between those who build and those who demolish. It is a sign of our times that, for example, in the film industry,

which carries waste and expense as part of its mythology, carefully constructed sets are literally burnt when filming has finished and the crews depart: built-in obsolescence was never a part of the Victorian mythology. Does no one harbour a secret wish to star in a Gothic fantasy of their own making?

Isabelle Anscombe

The author works for Haslam and Whiteway, dealers in arts and crafts, a sister company of Whiteway & Waldron, at 105 Kensington Church Street, London, W.8.

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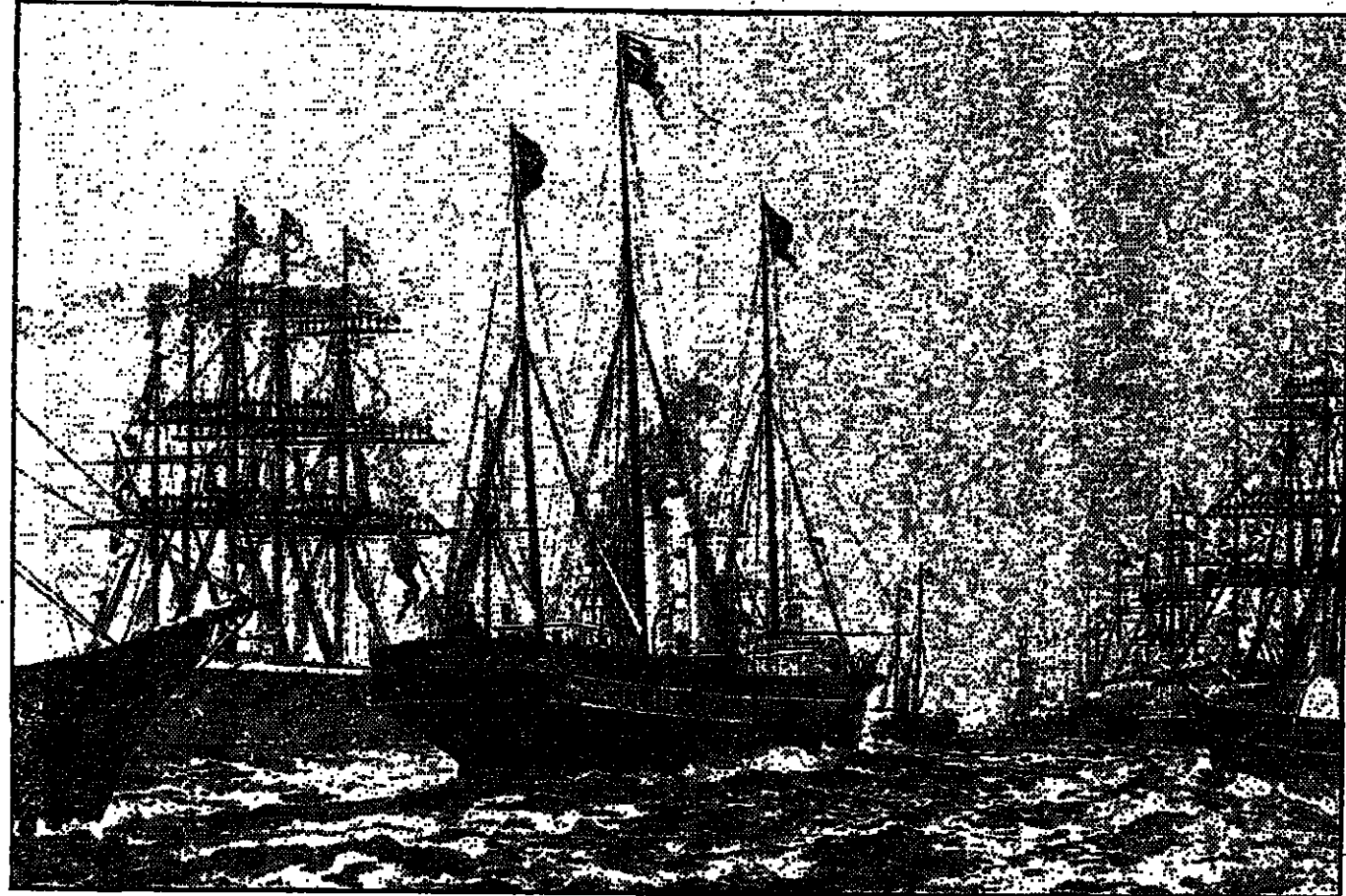
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On Tuesday the Queen reviews the fleet: 90 years ago errors nearly ruined the day



The royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Spithead and Lord Charles Beresford: after three collisions, a shake-up for the fleet.

Dashing Lord Charles made the Navy sit up

By the time the collision between the Ajax and Devastation took place on July 19, 1887, major portions of the press and public were disturbed about how the naval review being organized at Spithead in honour of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was shaping up.

Already, for instance, on July 13 the royal yacht Victoria and Albert had collided with the troopship Oranien, a mishap repeated a few days later when the Black Prince struck the Agincourt.

These difficulties had been rather deferentially overlooked by a press hopeful that they would not occur again and so may the impending review. But when the Ajax and Devastation, both part of the Steam Reserve Squadron and among the finest vessels afloat, collided in fair weather and broad daylight, there was outrage, the more so since the Queen's observance on July 23, during the review itself, a gun on the gunboat Kite exploded, injuring several men and killing another.

At once the disturbing spectre of ordnance problems was raised, more provoking because the explosion was reminiscent of a similar occurrence the year before on the barbettes of the Collingwood, an event which had led the *Daily News* to conclude that "We are on the eve of a new panic in regard to the navy."

Despite this worry, however, an investigation into this event showed that the tragedy was the result of insufficient training on the part of the rating manning the gun rather than equipment malfunction. None the less, considering how few ratings and officers had experience with the vessels to which they were assigned for the occasion, it is fortunate other injuries did not occur.

The collision before the review and the tragedy on the Kite helped to make more people take a close critical look at the condition of the fleet. Acute and knowledgeable observers, of course, were under no illusion about the quality of the review vessels. Sir Edward Reed, the eminent naval architect widely regarded (in the words of the *Manchester Guardian*) as the "very candid friend of the Admiralty," told MPs that only six or seven ships in the review fleet were fit to go to war. And Admiral Hewitt, pointing to the assembled vessels on the day of the review, dismissed them by saying: "What of what you see is mere wreckage."

Confirmation of these rather troubling conclusions was given by *The Times* in a lengthy feature on the review vessels published on July 22, the day before the event. Of the 128 pennants afloat, it found nearly all to be marked by acute flaws in design, armour and weaponry.

Thus what was assembled at Spithead in the summer of 1887 was not, according to most reckonings, a first class fighting force but a "motley collection of ancient constructions," many of them deficient in coal carrying capacity, inferior in speed and range of action, outmoded by age and by virtue of their muzzle loading guns which one critic called "absolutely useless."

Although many concerned individuals knew about these matters, only one thought that the Spithead review provided an occasion for helping to correct them. This was Lord Charles Beresford, Fourth Sea Lord.

Beresford was a breezy aristocrat who had first come to public attention while in command of the sloop Condor before the guns of Alexandria in 1881. Having afterwards gone into the House of Commons, he often found himself in difficulty because of his dedication to naval reform rather than partisan politics. Not surprisingly, because his senior Conservative colleagues were no more favourable to increased naval expenditure at the time than their Liberal counterparts, Beresford soon became something of a maverick. Indeed, it may have been in the hope of convincing him that Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, appointed Lord Charles Fourth Sea Lord in 1886.

If this was Salisbury's plan it can scarcely be said to have succeeded, since Beresford had no intention of keeping quiet or merely of signing official papers such as his Liberal predecessor Captain Erskine had done. Instead, he worked to reduce the number of obsolete ships; improve naval intelligence and to overhaul naval preparedness generally. He also gave considerable thought as to how he could increase public interest in the fleet and mobilize public support for it.

For such a man the jubilee review was a godsend. From the organizational papers now remaining it is clear that Beresford set to work with a will to realize his aims. He lobbied to increase the number of press passes distributed, was instrumental in having an order rescinded which would have prohibited guests on board the review ships and got a Treasury appropriation to provide them with proper refreshment.

In addition to make sure that the hoopla he was carefully cultivating did not unduly distort the perceptions of those who should know better, he personally escorted fellow MPs through the Portsmouth dock-

yard so that he could impress upon them his seasoned view of the fleet.

By carefully overseeing the development of the review and by working closely with Admiral Sir George Wiles, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, who seems to have been a man of sense and efficiency, Beresford was chiefly responsible for creating the most organizationally sound and generally successful event of jubilee year.

This statement should not obscure the fact, however, that at Spithead as elsewhere in 1887 planning was far from perfect. Unaccountably, on the day chosen for the review, the tide was such that the big ships could not come into Portsmouth Harbour before 9 pm. Since it was thought some passengers might wish to disembark earlier and that they would not like to pay to do so, discussion was commenced as late as May, long after the date had been published. Nor did the review day, discussed which unfortunately came to the ears of the gaudy journalist Henry Labouchere who gleefully publicized the problem as a "characteristic Admiralty blunder."

More importantly, there were the problems involved with manning the more than 25 newly commissioned vessels with inexperienced officers and ratings, a situation which typically seems not to have disturbed anyone at Whitehall,

although the French naval attaché, ever alert for embarrassing features of the review, severely glossed that the lack of experience of these crews was the reason why any general evaluation of the fleet had not been attempted, an observation which he happily passed on to the minister of his own navy in Paris.

Despite such difficulties, however, the review itself proved to be a signal success, an untoward "incident" beyond the explosion on the Kite taking place. As a result, the next day's press coverage was as fulsome as any naval promotion could have hoped. "The people love their navy and believe in it," wrote the *Daily Telegraph* on July 25 in an article cluttered with the unimpressive superlatives it habitually used on such occasions.

This was the first review to receive critical attention, and it marks a crucial divide between the kind of general ignorance of things naval which had hitherto been characteristic of Victorian England and the heated and sometimes frenzied interest in the fleet which is a feature of the last years of the Queen's reign. Interest which had resulted by the time of the Diamond Jubilee Review in the sending away the wreckage which had been so much present 10 years before.

Jeffrey Lant

Purple passages from the early days of Othello

Manuscript quotations from *Othello*, which must be dated between 10 and 15 years before the earliest text survives have recently come to light. Edward Pusey (1827-1913), who described himself as his will as "of Tisbury in the county of Gloucester," wrote them in his commonplace book between 1602 and 1609, probably after having seen an early performance of the play at the Globe or at the Swan Theatre in the theatre of the Blackfriars. The five short extracts vary from the texts of the First Quarto of 1622 and the First Folio of 1623 until now two earliest and only authoritative sources of *Othello*. They take us back to an earlier performance, and possibly to a text closer to what Shakespeare originally wrote, than have been available before. The Pusey quotations remained hidden for three and three-quarter centuries and have now been rediscovered by a remarkable coincidence of circumstances. Pusey's commonplace book, an ambitious and eclectic work ranging from Tacitus to Raleigh, included quotations from other Shakespeare plays, all evidently copied from a single source, the *Shakespeare*, then written and published between 1609 and 1612. But he did not know the source of his *Othello*, because they had no heading on Pusey's page, and he did not recognize them as being Shakespeare's.

The manuscript of Pusey's commonplace book was discovered by Dr. J. G. Ballard in 1975. It was then that Pusey, who writes poetry, called his common name of Pusey, and he made a note of the date of his discovery, 10 years ago. He discovered that the leaves containing most of the Shakespearean material, which he had been using as a source for his research, had been missing pages. By a miracle, the missing pages had been found by a chance Mrs. Ballard, the only person in the world who knows anything about Pusey, happened to be staying near the Shakespearean material. On a casual telephone conversation, she told him that the missing, unidentified pages had just turned up among the 40 boxes of Pusey's papers at the Shakespeare Birthplace. She had found them in a box of papers, including the material for the review of *Othello*, taken soon after the play's performance on November 1, 1604, at the Banqueting House, Whitehall.

The passages that Pusey put down in his notebook were as follows: Act II, scene 4, two extracts from Desdemona's speech to Othello; Act II, scene 4, two extracts from Desdemona's speech to Othello; Act II, scene 4, two extracts from Desdemona's speech to Othello.

One of the most interesting questions is where Pusey got his quotations from, between 10 and 15 years before the first printed text of 1622. It is a matter of possibility. He could have seen a manuscript, an actor's script or an author's "foul papers" (a preceding fair copy). This, unlikely, he could have copied from an actor's script, a piece of paper that has since disappeared. It is unlikely that he was remembering what he heard in a performance of the play in Shakespeare's theatre, and copied down it. Pusey's quotations from memory are probably the most particular developed considerably in the years between the first performance and the first text of 1622. Pusey's even have been recording actors' bits in places.

It is known that it was a most private of the period members of the audience copy down texts and plays. Pusey's quotations from memory are probably the most particular developed considerably in the years between the first performance and the first text of 1622. Pusey's even have been recording actors' bits in places.

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Desdemona's eye sounds purple to provocation; and 11, scene 1, Iago's speech to Desdemona from "When blood is made dull with a act of sport."

In this last passage Pusey's quotation differs markedly from other texts. It is "An equal of perfection in marriage for what ye ye past there wife/a dul much needing ye help of be rough love & such lyke prevent loathing."

One of the most interesting questions is where Pusey got his quotations from, between 10 and 15 years before the first printed text of 1622. It is a matter of possibility. He could have seen a manuscript, an actor's script or an author's "foul papers" (a preceding fair copy). This, unlikely, he could have copied from an actor's script, a piece of paper that has since disappeared. It is unlikely that he was remembering what he heard in a performance of the play in Shakespeare's theatre, and copied down it. Pusey's quotations from memory are probably the most particular developed considerably in the years between the first performance and the first text of 1622. Pusey's even have been recording actors' bits in places.

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Philip Howarth

Now, the European museum contest

Earlier this week, the National Heritage Museum of the Year Awards were made for the fifth time. And for the fifth time the winner of the Museum of the Year proved to be an independent museum trust.

This year, for the first time, the winner of this coveted award, The Ironbridge Gorge Museum, will be put forward as the British candidate for a new European Museum of the Year Award.

One can easily see this as a cultural version of the Eurovision Song Contest, and dismiss it on that account. Equally, it is possible to write down the British award on similar grounds.

How can anyone choose any museum as the "best"? Are cheques for £500-£2,000—even £3,000 meaningful in the world of museums today? Are museums worth this circus-like investment in publicity, in time, and in money?

Museums, ancient monuments, historic houses become increasingly popular as each year passes, in some cases well past that invisible point of no return, when the popularity becomes almost self-defeating. Attendance at the National History Museum, for instance, has risen from 956,000 to 2.6 million since 1965.

For every customer prepared to stand in the rain or cold for three or four hours to see a Pompeii exhibition, there are probably two who would like to go, but are deterred by the crowds. Perhaps the same is true of tourism. The countries in the West which attract the most tend to generate in parallel an anti-tourist backlash. This has been evident in Italy for some time, and the same symptoms are now appearing in Britain.

Yet tourism has proved a vital blood transfusion for Britain in these last few lean years for the economy. It is now on its way to being, in a sense, our most valuable "export" or source of hard currency.

Yet unlike the countries in the Eastern block, as Lord Montagu recently pointed out in a letter to *The Times*, we persistently and perversely under-invest in museums and historic houses, although we know that for 80 per cent of tourists, they are our strongest attraction.

Increased investment in museums would not only attract more tourists, but, if backed by a national museums organization, could disperse

them more evenly over the country too.

Can anyone doubt that if the Burrell Collections buildings was sanctioned at last, and built, and opened, that it would have a galvanic effect on tourist revenue in Western Scotland?

Yet spending on the arts is apt to be every politician's lowest financial priority. In the wake of the Tory victories in the local elections came alarm-rumours of threats to well advanced plans for vital museum investment in Manchester, in Stoke . . . and in how many more?

In the wake of Labour's plans to launch a wealth tax (and indeed within it, a plan to cut many owners of masterpieces on loan to public museums are understandably threatening to sell, Birmingham City Art Gallery, the home for ten years of the beautiful Cornbury Park Bellini altarpiece, is today faced with the dauntingly immense task of finding £400,000 to save it within three months.

Against this discouraging background, National Heritage has established The Museum of the Year Award schemes as a focus on what is brightest and best in museums. Those chosen would not think of themselves as the "best" but they have consistently been the liveliest and the most enterprising.

If the winners so far have been independent trusts, that may be merely a reflection of the low priority given by many local councils to their museum heritage, in purely financial terms.

Spreading the scheme into Europe will also bring an interesting cross-fertilization of new ideas into the sometimes far too parochial world of Britain's museums. For multinational firms, it will provide a new forum for low cost sponsorship with an international return in publicity and goodwill (it is hoped that a major new sponsor for the European scheme will be found and announced before the end of July).

When Kendal's Abbot Hall Museum won the first British award in 1973, their attendance rose during the year by over 60 per cent. The effect on the first European winner may be equally startling. But the biggest benefit of all may be to persuade politicians, both local and national, that museums help earn our living more effectively than most of our heavy industries; that they contribute far more to the quality of our life (as well as to our economy), and that there may—who knows?—actually be some mileage to be obtained politically from taking museums a great deal more seriously, and giving them the money and the organization they need, and deserve, and which they have never previously had.

John Letts

Take to the rafts—HMS Callaghan is sinking

Today I have more news—indeed intelligence—of Captain Callaghan and his ship, which, as I registered last week, is no longer under control, although still failing to display the warning signals prescribed by Article 4 of the Rules of the Road. There can be no gainsaying the veracity of what I have heard in the interval from my trusted informant (or agent) on board, whose identity I must of course protect if only because his transmissions to me would otherwise be jammed, in the modern phrase, until such time as they actually ceased when he found himself in trouble.

Conditions are even worse than some of us had apprehended. While I suspected that the steering system had gone (and this is now confirmed), I could not have known for a certainty that one engine was crippled, apparently beyond repair, and that the bilges are flooding dangerously. What is more, the bows have been badly holed. Smar, woodwork of the vessel is listing so heavily to port.

Nor is the radar working—a sickening blow in an era when so many mariners (and others) have allowed themselves to become unduly reliant on the electronic eye. Lookouts have

accordingly been posted fore and aft, and a seaman called McCaffrey has been put in the crow's nest. (McCaffrey, I gather, is a particularly bright young fellow, and his interest in the study of British diplomacy in Washington from Bryce to Ramsbotham. But he is shy, and has been somewhat embarrassed by the recent attentions of his superiors. As a lookout he is reputed to be singularly alert.)

All in all, then, it is a pretty pickle. Whether the engineer officer, Lieutenant-Commander Lord Stansgate, is doing as much as he could to make good the damage remains uncertain. His conduct does invite suspicion. Stansgate (popularly nicknamed Wedgwood Barn) is a self-avowed master of the new technology and is normally rather successful.

In the past he has proved adept at patching things up, at least temporarily. He seems overtaxed at present, and is said to be at his wits' end. He is probably demoralized, like the chief executive officer, Commander Foot. The latter has been regretting that he ever accepted a third ring and a brass hat at his time of life, instead of contenting himself with a lower rank and a

cushier appointment on shore—a nice little billet at Devonport, perhaps, where he has old associations and is, as they quaintly say in the service, "up to his eyes in the sea." He too is said to be at his wits' end.

In truth the wardrobe has become deeply disaffected, with its members at sixes and sevens and increasingly querulous. They are not all according to Mel. Nor, I think, the captain is providing much in the way of encouragement to anyone. He is keeping more and more to his day cabin—not drinking, but eating royally according to Mel. Nor, I think, the captain is providing much in the way of encouragement to anyone. He is keeping more and more to his day cabin—not drinking, but eating royally according to Mel. Nor, I think, the captain is providing much in the way of encouragement to anyone. He is keeping more and more to his day cabin—not drinking, but eating royally according to Mel.

When he does emerge, his mood tends to alternate between irritability and a slightly manic appearance of geniality (the so-called "Sunny Jim" aspect) accompanied by allusions to the North Sea and the prize almost within his grasp. This, I fear, is a form of delusion.

In his more bitter moments he is often closer to reality, and may be heard belittling the previous commanding officer, whom he is inclined to

accuse—not without justice—of having imperilled the ship by neglect not to say dereliction of duty. Then he sometimes relapses into barely coherent outbursts about the "Thatcher squadron" and how he will expose its pretensions by lighting the skies with such an array of all-revealing search-lights as has not been seen these 35 years, since he first took to the sea. "Wavewave," he says. "Altogether he is behaving very strangely. When there was a high wind the other day and someone mentioned the Beaufort Scale, by which these things are measured, he looked quite blank for a minute or two and then said: 'What has the Duke of Beaufort got to do with it?' I thought he was at Badminston." As Miss Jane Austen perceived, the sea-faring life cuts up a man's mind, and it is not surprising that youth and vigour may horribly be affected. Physically, the hands are very comfortable, and they are, of course, well paid, especially since they became entitled to danger money.

Their troubles are not material ones: they are an affliction of the spirit, resulting in a loss of will. Mr. Conrad would have understood and could have given it better expression than my informant, who lays no claim to being a mind-reader.

With scarcely an exception the crew have been superbly obedient, an acute lethargy, or perhaps apathy, as if paralysed. The ship's doctor, Surgeon-Lieutenant, has endlessly consulted his medical library, but we no avail. "One cannot but feel a little sympathy for him," after all, he is inexperienced and this is his first commission. He too is said to be at his wits' end.

For the moment, Commander Hargrave, who is a cross and quarrelsome about every direction. His manner is naturally belligerent and his instincts are not to be disguised by the occasional honeyed word, which rarely comes from his mouth now threatening to stop dead unless the crew pull themselves together and enter full-heartedly into what he calls a "new phase." He too is said to be at his wits' end.

You may be wondering about the signals officer, Lieutenant Commander Shore. I am afraid that he would prefer to be ashore—even in commercial service, much as the mistress

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THE ARGUMENT OF NUMBERS

...picketing at Grunwick... on its present basis... is likely to get killed... several ways in which... could happen; indeed there... several ways in which it... happened already. Some... could fall under the wheels... bus or of another vehicle... could be killed by a... bottle, somebody could be... ad over and break their... on the kerb. Even apart... the major violence that... from time to time, the... of the crowd are unpre-... and dangerous.

S THATCHER WARMS TO EUROPE

...what better with the simple... majority system. Many... agree with this last... and also oppose propo-... presentation because... they see it as the thin end... wedge that will eventually... the electoral system of Britain... thereby greatly increasing the... power of the Liberals. Mrs... Thatcher herself believes that... this could create an almost... permanent Lib-Lab coalition... keep the Conservatives out for... a very long time.

prices

...Professor Asher Winegarten... Douglas Jay in his letter... on the Common Agri-... Policy... would be true that world prices... were not normally... in EEC prices, there would... need for any of the CAP... barriers.

...get into their factory. They... would be stopped by force... of numbers and by physical refusal... to let them pass.

Lot 2422

From Professor D. M. White

...Sir, You print today (June 17) an... article by your Sir John Corcoran... concerning the new attribu-... of Lot 2422 of Sotheby's auction... of the contents of Memmore... Towers. While not wishing to... comment on whether or not the painting... is a Vas Loo or a Prigmore, I... would suggest that the subject now... is still wide of the mark.

...too large for the narrow streets... around the factory.

Conflict at Grunwick: pickets and the law

From Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP for Epsom and Ewell (Conservative)

...The police must not take sides... in any industrial dispute.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP for Epsom and Ewell (Conservative)

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Court of Appeal decision in guardsman case

From Mr Hugh Fraser, MP for Stafford and Stone (Conservative)

...have acted as it did. That Sir... raises a question in the minds... of some of our readers as to whether... the Court was not "accurately... informed."

Film portrayal of a general

From General Sir John Hackett

...Sir, It would be difficult to imagine... Sir Richard Attenborough's... unkind remarks to find him lacking in... regard for the truth. It must be... said, however, that the portrayal... of the late Li-Guo (Sir Frederick... Browning) in the film *A Bridge To... Far* is both untruthful and unkind.

Their first cuckoo?

From Mr David Mallon

...Sir, I heard today the first cuckoo... of this year. Is this a record for... Outer Mongolia?

Larger of Reyrolle-Clarke Chapman bids to confusion in power industry

Mr. James Hirst, chairman of the Government's plans for the power industry, said yesterday that the Government's plans for the power industry were "very much in the state of confusion".

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Companies see new opportunities expand markets and products

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Whitehall sees proposal as normal commercial agreement

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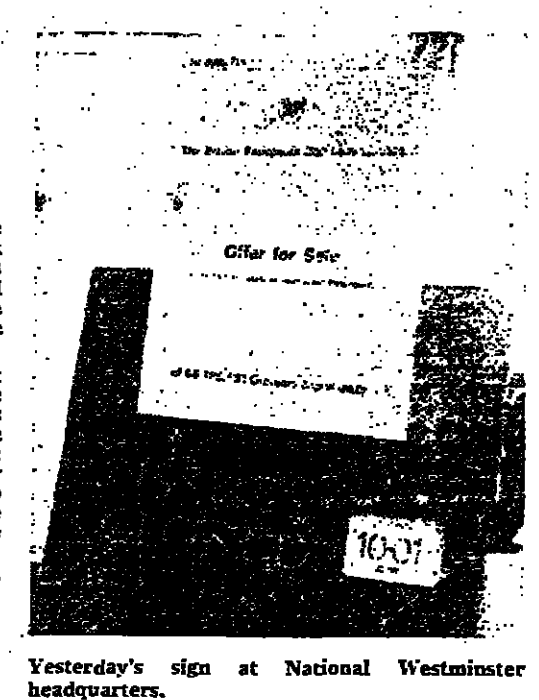
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Government sale of BP shares oversubscribed

The huge task of counting applications for the BP share offer started yesterday as the Bank of England confirmed that the Government's offer of £545m-worth of its shares in BP had been oversubscribed.

Applications lists were opened at 10 am yesterday and closed one minute later.

The basis of allotment of the shares—a difficult and politically sensitive problem—will be announced at 3 pm on Monday when dealings in BP shares on the Stock Exchange will be halted for half an hour.



Crédit Suisse shareholders hear story of losses at Chiasso branch

From Peter Norman, Bonn, June 24

Shareholders of Crédit Suisse were today told that the bank hopes to be able to pay an unchanged dividend of 80 Swiss francs per share for this year despite the heavy losses likely to arise from the activities of its branch in Chiasso.

For the 3,099 shareholders who attended a specially held shareholders' meeting in the Zurich suburb of Oberlikon this was about the only good news that Herr Oswald Aepli, chairman of Crédit Suisse, had to report about the bank's affairs.

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Sir James Woodson: still possible to get together with GEC "but it could be difficult"

Japanese to hit TV exports

Mr. Harris, chairman of the Japanese colour television industry, said yesterday that the Japanese colour television industry was "very much in the state of confusion".

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Appeal to Lord Ryder on Leyland retooling

Leaders of the machine tool industry have warned Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, that further delay in placing orders for Leyland Cars' modernization and expansion programme would "inevitably suck in machine tool imports".

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Sums agreed for state takeovers

By Peter Hill, Industrial Correspondent

Compensation terms have been agreed with two companies due to be taken over by the British Shipbuilding Corporation next week.

Shareholders in Robb Caledon, the Scottish east coast shipbuilders, and John G. Kincaid, the marine engine builders, will receive nearly £2m for the nationalization of their companies on terms announced by Mr. Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, yesterday.

West agrees on growth target of 5pc for 1978

From David Blake, Paris, June 24

The major industrial nations of the West today agreed on the need to boost their flagging growth and set themselves the target of a 5 per cent increase in real terms in gross national product in 1978.

They also promised to bring forward detailed national targets for their own growth, and to set up a joint monitoring system to check on progress.

Bid by Rolls for Fodens cleared

Rolls-Royce Motors' bid for Fodens, the heavy lorry manufacturers, will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, Mr. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday.

Rolls-Royce on Thursday increased its paper bid by nearly £3m, valuing Fodens at £10.8m.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Alfred Colloids 15p to 20p	Pineas 5p to 8p
Austin, E 6p to 10p	Racal Elect 2p to 4p
Beaverbrook Ord 20p to 25p	Rand Mine Prop 7p to 10p
BP 18p to 22p	Renwick Grp 2p to 2p
Caplan Downd 9p to 10p	Sandeman, G. 6p to 4p
C&I Duff 10p to 12p	Shel 2p to 2p
Comme Hides 10p to 11p	Simmonds Eng 11p to 14p
Highland 10p to 9p	UBM 5p to 5p
Libson 10p to 10p	Unilever 8p to 4p
Nugate Exptor 10p to 35p	Waddington, J. 10p to 15p

THE POUND	Bank	Bank
Australia \$ 1.60	1.55	
Austria Sch 30.25	28.25	
Belgium Fr 66.40	61.00	
Canada S 1.85	1.80	
Denmark Kr 16.72	16.32	
Finland Mk 7.20	6.55	
France F 166.35	161.00	
Germany DM 4.32	4.25	
Greece Dr 64.00	61.50	
Hongkong \$ 8.40	7.95	
Italy L 1,545.00	1,470.00	
Japan Y 240.00	235.00	
Netherlands Gld 4.45	4.35	
Norway Kr 9.42	9.00	
Portugal Esc 68.50	65.00	
S. Africa R 2.12	2.05	
Sweden Kr 12.50	11.50	
Switzerland Fr 4.45	4.35	
Yugoslavia Dr 32.50	32.25	

Author's week

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Stock markets

lock Market was again **in** this week; investors **ed** to be deterred by spect next Monday of a **anche** of EP coming onco **ter** when dealing begins **par** paid shares, not **son** some gloomy econo- **ins** inside news, **the** **FT** took 8 points up over **days** at 449.5. **am** amounts of cash were **ely** held back for the **sub-** **in** lists were **to** the stock market **scribed** yesterday—but **not** the whole reason **minimal** amount of **used** uncertainty over **verment's** ability **beyond** the autumn, **went** ruling out by the **a** recognizable phase **of** the worst, weeks for **clarity** of the situation **as** strong disincentives **ment**. **deteriorating** position

With so little genuine trade makeper speculative stocks continued to dominate proceedings.

Two new names added to the market list were the old speculative favourite Milk Refrigeration, up 51p to 174p after mining group Charter Consolidated had gained control with terms worth £12.7m. Tubex, which gained 61p to 164p on a £3m bid from Ductile Steels. The Stock Exchange took a preliminary interest in each immediately before the offer.

After the effective rejection of its £8m first offer for lorry maker Fodens, Rolls-Royce was asked to raise £25m in terms by nearly £3m. The merger has been cleared by the Monopolies Commission, but the two companies are expected to fight again as the Fodens shares rose 3p to 49p.

David Mott

to Bill Taylor—do you r
our mythical investors
nsed to have a flutter
ns instead of putting
ns into equities. Alas,
ns, and the market is
w defect, but the
ical holding of postage
ns on.

ns are one of the most
ns, and popular forms
nsive investment. It is
to hold on to Bill's five
s, shown in the
s and follow their
whatever the outcome
ns. I must admit, how
event I have not had
a virtue out of neces
s stamps, in their first
ve done much better
average annual gain
ns, and the market has
pared with a gain of
3 per cent in the FT
l ordinary index, the
ns in the stamp port
ve shown a collective
s of 20 per cent.

cos: Bill Taylor £780
assembled June 16 1976,
stamp dealers Stanley
assembled the pre-
day anyone wishing to
s £1,065. (The selling pri
ve some 20 per cent f
allow for the dealer's
which is a cogent reason
understanding stamps. Like al
other investment activity, it
a long-term holding.)

the portfolio does show

Dep options open ready for a rise in yields

result of the oversupply of corporation stocks maturing in the first half of the next decade after issues from Sunderland, Stockport and Birmingham. The latter to a large extent reflects Louth's problems with its sugar management contract in the Sudan—problems which do not mean much to the company in terms of income, but a great deal in terms of face.

High Income Portfolio (2)		
Price	Yield	
change	% at	
13/5/77	Price now	
Building society: —	10.77	—
Govt. stock:		
GLC 12½% loan stock 1983	£104	12
BAT investments		
10% 1985 loan		
10% 1990 loan	£81	12.9
10% 1995 loan		£60
Witham Match		
10% coupon		
1983-98	£83	12.1
1983-98	79p	12.4
		£78

result of the oversupply of corporation stocks maturing in the first half of the next decade after issues from Sunday school and church bazaars mingled. The letter to a large extent reflects Lorch's problems with its sugar management contract in the Sudan, problems which do not mean much to him, but which are of income, but a great deal in terms of face.

The distinction is an important one, particularly for someone who is buying for income. For such an investor the first question is always how safe is the investment. It is not until the capital value is a secondary consideration.

It is, I grant you, not so secondary as all that in a case where sales are contemplated for the sake of reinvestment, but it is important enough to look to the moment when such a change in approach will be called for, it is not upon us yet. So I think that Lorch may be allowed to run for a while longer. If the sugar market will have recovered its nerve—and a yield of 15 per cent. at the present price is a

strong incentive to do so—the time I want to sell.

Would I go quite so far out on a limb if I were establishing my defensive portfolio now? Yes, I think I would. But for those careful investors who like a quieter life, Woolworth's shares, at \$51 $\frac{1}{2}$ for a yield of 10.8 per cent might be a better means of attaining a high end, and it is to be hoped, a safe end.

That apart, my tactics would be much as they were—to invest with a view to having reasonably fast access to my money. I am working on the principle that, despite modest fluctuations, the general trend is likely to emerge in the fixed interest markets until we know a little more of the nature of phase three—and perhaps more important—of the present market.

I think we are likely to see yields higher than they are now before the autumn and I want to keep my options open until then.

My guarded-up return on my building society deposit is, of course, about to fall with the lowering of the mortgage rate,

but at 10.3 per cent (assuming basic tax at 35 per cent), it still compares well with the return available on any investment of comparable flexibility, so I shall leave my money there for the moment.

I have been thinking of moving out of my GLC stock and into something shorter-dated, but eventually decided against it. After dealing costs I doubt that it would be worth it. I think, though, that oversupply of corporation stocks is more likely than not to increase.

So if I were only now putting money into my tentative portfolio I might choose the FFI 13 per cent loan stock 1981 instead. With the clearing banks and the Bank of England behind the FFI (Finance for Industry), the stock is as safe as local authority issue: its yield, 12.9 per cent at £100, will do the average of my portfolio no harm; and it is, like local authority issues, exempt from stamp duty.

Otherwise, though, I would leave my portfolio as it is.

Adrienne Gleeson

Adrienne Gleeson |

dent allowances • Emigration • Excess Basic Rate

article some weeks ago
ed a table on the
income tax child allow-
1977-78 with a foot-
ing that the 1976-77
s continue to apply to
full-time students and
rent children. I have
a number of letters
more information on
ended in the two cate-

Parents of full-time students can claim at the 1976-77 rate for the three years 1973-80 subject to conditions. First, the student must have been born on or after 31, 1976; secondly, the course was not an evening course, the student must have been 19 or over at the start of the year, 1976; and, third, the student must have been in the academic year which is the relevant year of the claim. If either no grant is available from any government or local authority or the grant is reduced to take account of parental contribution it has not in fact been received because the parent's contribution is below the threshold for a contribution.

“Advanced course” means a course in preparation for a diploma of higher education or a higher national diploma.

diploma or a teaching qualification; a course of post-graduate or post-diploma instruction; or any other course, diploma or certificate of education above ordinary national diploma, general certificate of education (advanced level) or Scottish certificate of education (higher level).

Education authorities awarding grants will provide parents of children receiving grants with relevant claim forms (form 1ICTA (LA)). Claim forms (form 1ICTA (S)) for other categories of students are obtainable from tax offices, or local PAYE inquiry offices.

As far as non-resident children are concerned, the 1976/77 level of child tax allowances will apply in 1977/78 to children living abroad, but as from 1978/79 they will be reduced to the same level as the allowances in that year. The child tax allowance in that year and phased out thereafter on the same basis. However, there are conditions to claiming a full allowance for 1977/78.

The child must be under the age of 19 at the end of the tax year and no child benefit must have been paid for the child during that year. At the end of the tax year the child must be resident in the United Kingdom throughout the whole of the tax year and must not normally live in one of the following countries or territories



—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Gibraltar, the Irish Republic, the Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jersey, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

● A reader is emigrating to America and would like to know the position concerning collection of tax that will be due up to the date of departure, some of which will not yet have been assessed. He asks: "Is it possible that the Inland Revenue can still claim these taxes even if I do not live in England any more? If so, what would happen? Would they send me the assessments to America

and it is the same position if I chose to live in Jersey instead of any other tax haven? The answer would send the assessments and demand notes to the taxpayer's overseas residence, whatever the country or territory, in the hope that the taxpayer would not pay the tax. The final answer is given in Section 61 of The Taxes Management Act 1970, if a person refuses or neglects to pay the tax or demands, the collector may distrain the goods on the lands, tenements and premises on which the tax is charged or distrain the person charged by his goods and chattels. The tax may also be sued for as a debt due to the Crown.

It is certainly there are collection difficulties if the taxpayer refuses to pay while abroad, but once he sets foot in this country the collection procedure can be enforced. The Limitation Act 1939 does not apply to the recovery of tax.

● A reader is puzzled by the way in which the tax code works. She says: 'A married woman's friends told me that tax code suddenly drastically reduced at the end of the last tax year 1976/77 because of 'EER'-which she eventually discovered was Excess' Basic Rate, but was unable to obtain any really helpful explanation.' To be fair to the Inland

Revenue, there is a brief explanation about it on the leaflet enclosed with the Notice of Coding. The point is that the tax tables automatically provide that each employee shall get the first \$6,000 (or \$5,000 for 1976/77) slice of taxable income at the basic rate.

If husband and wife have not elected for separate taxation, their joint incomes have to be treated as one income. In the aggregate, their taxable earnings exceed \$6,000 (or \$5,000) the operation of the tax tables will charge too much tax at the basic rate and too little at the higher rates. To correct this, the deduction made for coding, described as Excess Basic Rate—and, as tradition will chauntastically have it, it is the wife's coding that usually suffers the restriction.

If the couple have elected for separate taxation no adjustment for ETR is necessary, as both are entered to their \$6,000 slice and the wife's coding is a word of warning to those not familiar with the rules; that does not necessarily make it beneficial to claim separate taxations and, if in doubt, readers should obtain leaflet 1R13, "Taxation of Wife's Earnings", available free of charge from tax offices.

Vera Di Palma

Vera Di Palma

American buying of BP shares ahead of Monday's sale breathed some late life into a listless equity market and between 3 p.m. and the close the FT Index rose more than three points for a final figure of 449.6.

This leaves it a full eight points better over the week and just 0.2 ahead on the account.

Earlier, equities had continued the subdued pattern that the rest of the week by staying just ahead of their overnight levels, on little or no demand.

After hours, prices were further ahead on a strong demand for the next account.

Though the long-awaited figures from John Brown went up to most market expectations, the shares added a penny to 214p, while Rascal continued to be wanted on the strength of the previous day's figures, rising another 26p to 408p and up less than 46p over the week. With figures due in the next account, GEC met with support and gained 8p to 193p.

After a brief suspension, the merger plans had Reynolds Parson's offer 4p to 186p and Clarke Chapman better by 3p to 84p. The anonymous

The higher terms from Rolfs-
Royce Motors and a monopolistic
Recreance did little for Fodens,
who managed at 49p, while Delan-
Packaging eased 2p to 173p
after news that a Swedish
group had obtained a control-
ling interest.

Readicut International looks
sound at 26p. In 1976-77 the
rugs group hoisted profits from
£5.6m to £7.2m and margins
should benefit soon through
buying wool at lower prices
than at the end of last year.

Its United Kingdom prices have
also gone up, now recovering
Plasticisers, now recommer-
ces. The firm is set to get a
weight. So it looks as if profits
could reach £8.5m this year.
The prospective p/e is less than
5 and yield 9 per cent.

Dealers seem convinced that Powell Duffryn will come with a rights issue in the next week or so. Ever since Wednesday's results the market has buzzed with speculation of a cash raising exercise and over the past two days strong buying for the next account has raised the shares 7p. for a close last night of 170p.

Field left P & O 3p lower at 148p. The shares have slipped 8p over the week and there are also suggestions of a dotting of production estimates.

After news of a "tentative" approach, not from Marlex, which has nearly 30 per cent of the equity, Gomme jumped 22p to 73p, while Highland Distillers put on 10p to 91p over the spread talk of terms worth 120p hanging on the way.

Beaverbrook shares continued to be the centre of speculation in the ordinary shooting up 30p to 265p and the "A" closing 31p ahead at 58p.

A battle had been in prospect when it was learned earlier in the week that Canadian interests had raised their stake.

In the financial sector, Lloyds & Scottish held steady at 98p after the strength of the previous session and Arbutnot Latham gained 5p to 140p after Thursday's figures.

Water engineer A. Monk pur

Both Avana 2½p to 28p and Port Farms 6p to 230p, also met with support.

on 4p to 72p after profits and a scrip, while earlier profits from J. W. Spear at 152p, stimulated interest in John Waddington, the fellow games group whose "A" shares closed 10p up at 152p.

Equity turnover on June 23 was 15.35m (11.87 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, activity yesterday included Rascal, Shell, P. O. John Brown, BAT Dfd, Unilever, Reed, RMC, Lounbo, Hawker Siddeley, GEC, Distillers, Courtaulds, GKN, Gill & Duffus, Avans and Highland Distillers.

Company	Sales
Int or Fin	fm
E. Austin (F)	3.3(3.0)
John Brown (F)	214.7(158.4)
Cost Ind Trs (F)	21.1(1.8)
Crane & Crane (F)	2.5(1.2)
Lamont Hldgs (F)	2.19(1.85)
A. Monk (F)	65.0(52.0)
R. Paterson (F)	13.6(9.6)
Rediffusion (F)	138.6(122.0)
Rawlins & Grg (F)	2.3(2.7)
Saint Pirat (F)	12.3(9.1)
Scapa Group (F)	44.8(33.6)
John Swann (F)	0.54(0.43)
Vaux Breweries	62.7(56.5)

Dividends in this table are shareholders are shown on a gross basis. To pre-tax, and earnings are net.*

Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
0.50(0.27)	15.99(13.20)	2.5(2.2)	28/7	34(4.1)
0.40(0.22)	12.5(8.3)	3.5(2.75)	28/7	20(0.41)
1.6(1.4)	5.82(5.12)	3.75(3.4)	5/8	5.75(5.05)
		0.78(0.1)		—(1.81)
0.084(0.055)	0.354(0.033)	0.07	0.354(0.033)	—
2.2(1.1)	12.7(6.8)	3.4(3.05)	5/8	4.71(2.48)
0.05(0.43)	3.69(8.3)	2.28(1.03)		2.28(0.27)
35.4(16.8)	7.62(6.80)	4.21(3.82)		4.29(3.59)
0.47(0.35)	18.8(8.5)	3.1(2.8)		3.1(2.8)
2.01(0.46)	8.25(11.5)	1.5(0.97)	3/10	1.8(0.96)
7.6(4.2)	20.5(18.1)	2.45(2.57)	19/8	4.35(3.95)
0.11(0.04)	0.11(0.04)	0.11(0.04)		0.11(0.04)
5.1(4.4)	34.4(30.2)	—(10.1)		11.25(14.02)
0.12(0.29)		2.71(2.47)		2.71(2.47)

Net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown as gross multiples of the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown less tax paid for scrip. £Loss.

French Kier seeks to repay loan

By Ray Meighan

Mr Nicholas Stacey, of Chesman Amalgamations & Investments, is concerned about the flow of funds available to the small business man.

A memorandum to the Wilson Committee reviewing the functioning of financial institutions, the merger broker states that "funds have been seen and remain available to big money men—borrowers in manufacturing and trading—except, perhaps, to the small man about to start his own business or needing access to bank credit." He says this firm on a former foundation.

There was an "almost theological chasm in the attitude to capital markets in respect of loans and by those who need it."

He believes that "certain shifts in the attitude of sources and conduits of finance may now be envisaged in respect of venture capital funds—having regard to perceptible changes

"On the supply side," his evidence continues, "these are manifest in the declining role of the private investor and the concentration of financial fire-power in banks and insurance companies and on the demand side, of supplicants needing money sometimes for sophisticated projects whose viability is difficult to judge."

But his strongest criticism is reserved for the presentation of the options open to the small businessman. "The inadequate flow of information" about "the diverse types of finance available to business at all stages of its development" is surprising; this weakness is not dissimilar from the financial community's perennial difficulty in explaining its usual clear and convincing arguments beyond the confines of the City."

Repay Loan

By Michael Clark

French Kier is continuing its negotiations with the Department of Transport on the early repayment of its film conversion loan. The terms of the loan was to help the group out of the financial problem it found itself in shortly after the merger between the then J. Kier and S. C. French in November 1977. The Government group met setbacks in its motorway construction contracts and over the buying of development land mostly with short-term borrowings. The Government made available ex-gratia payments totalling £5.5m to help the group to finish its motorway work, as well as £4.5m awarded in the form of a stand-by convertible loan, of which £1.5m was taken up.

At yesterday's AGM, Mr J. C. S. Mott, chairman of French Kier, said the talks had reached the stage at which the proposals had been submitted for Treasury and ministerial approval. If ratified, the effect could be to remove the conversion loan from the group's balance sheet, permit early repayment in part or in whole, from time to time.

One of the terms of the agreement required that if at December 31, 1978, the total loans on the W & C. French motorway and trunk road contracts, as determined by independent accountants acting on behalf of the department, was less than the forecast in covering the amount of the ex-gratia grant, half the difference between the two amounts would be paid to repay the department. Such repayment is guaranteed by the group.

However, accounts indicate that the forecast loss has been greatly over-estimated, so no payment will arise.

The chairman confirmed his forecast that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the group's forecast for 1977 should show an improvement over last year's.

By Richard Allen

After record profits last year, Harringtons Industrial Holdings reports "appreciably better" figures in the opening weeks of the current year.

Mr Rowland C. Hall, retiring chairman, gives a warning to shareholders in his annual report that the bulk of the group's profits are earned in the crucial third quarter and that it is thus impossible to make any firm predictions.

However the group hopes that further increase will be recorded if the predicted recovery in national income is materialized. In the year to March 31, it lifted pre-tax profits by a quarter to £4.1m.

The balance sheet shows a

small reduction in fixed assets from property disposals and net current assets increased £6m. The company also received a £4m loan from Barclays Bank.

The future of the group's Falkland Islands Co subsidiary, subject of much stock market speculation, has yet to be resolved. More than double profits to £570,000 on the back of higher wool prices last year.

Mr Hall said yesterday that despite talk of various offers from Argentina, the Falkland Islands will remain British. Discussions between Britain and Argentina over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands are, expected to start soon.

Mr Hall will be succeeded in the chair after the annual meeting in July by his deputy, Mr Victor Wood.

The enormous rise in first-half profits at Saint Piran Ltd must have prepared shareholders for record full-time results. Pre-tax profits, in fact, increased more than four-fold to £2.01m, against £461,000 last year. Yesterday the shares put on just one penny to 53p. In the first half-year, pre-tax profits soared from £52,000 to £55,000. Turnover in the year March 31 rose from £9.11m to £12.33m. A final dividend of

Briefly

£4.09m has been added to reserves.

BROKERS TO MERGE

Kerr Anderson Miller Stevenson and Parsons & Co, Glasgow stockbrokers, plan to merge on July 25, subject to permission of Stock Exchange Council. New company will be named Parsons & Co.

5p net, or 231p gross, is being adjusted, compared with the forecast earlier this year, at the same time of the scrip issue, of not less than 125p net. The final takes a total of 2,79p gross. Adjusted for the scrip, against last year's adjusted 0.96p. Saint Geran is in tin mining in the United Kingdom and Malaysia as well as house-building. Its mining operations at South Africa have been valued at £93m and the surplus of

HOLYROOD RUBBER
As company is trading and operating exclusively overseas, it will not be subject to current dividend controls, Treasury confirms.

TARTAN McCaUL/SEARS
TMC, a Canadian Holdings subsidiary, has entered into agreement with Sears Ltd for sale of TMC's wholly owned United States subsidiary Miss Erika for £1.4m. In addition sterling deposits of £365,000 by TMC and

EASTERN PRODUCE
Angola still major problem area. Further increase in tea and coffee prices this year if maintenance of production favourable results for 1977. German exports "substantially" higher group profit this year.

T. COWIE/COLMORE INV
T. Cowie bid for Colmore Investment in shares and cash raised to 25.2p a share. Cowie profit in eight months to May 31, 1977, £1.2m. Cowie plan to double dividend to 3p for year to September 30.

G. B. KENT
Board proposed to recommend payment of final dividend on preference shares of 10d on ordinary shares for year to December 31.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, July 8. § Contango Day, July 11. Serdement Day, July 19
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

[illegible]

Weekend

SHOP AROUND

Sheila Black



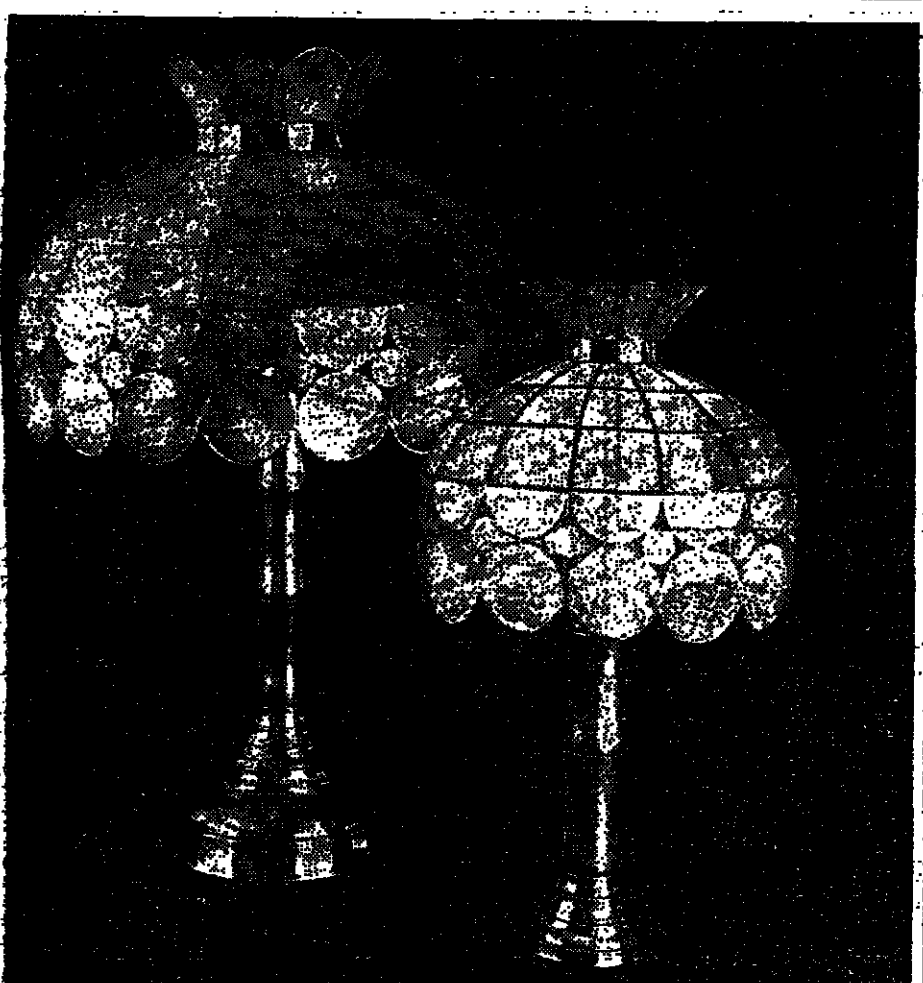
very clear and dazzling crystals from Cumbria Crystal into the ops. The range is based entirely on 17th and 18th century designs. The inspired and developed soon ascroft discovered the clarity and ty of glass made from lead and s' bear a combination of British hills, the blending of the fluted the diamond or hollow cuts so demand in the Victorian period. a is making no concession to cost, ng to the purity of design and of cutting, and as a result a great many customers even in ationary times.

The Loving Cup is an elegant and romantic pattern at £33.45. The Ullswater large goblet, Rydale cut and holding 9 fluid ounces, is £11.80. The sturdy, olden style rumbler is the Silverdale cut, holds 13 ounces and costs £11.65. The very attractive Grasmere 6 1/2-ounce claret glass is a joy to hold at £11.65. When you think of the prices of ordinary glasses, the cost for hand-cut crystal is not as prohibitive as it might at first appear.

You can also find Cumbria at Thos Goode of 19 South Audley Street, London, W1. Out of town stockists are coming in with orders and your nearest can be identified by Cumbria Crystal, Lightburn Road, Ulverston LA12 0DA, Cumbria (Ulverston 54400). Send for an illustrated leaflet.

■ This graceful and charming claret set is the latest addition to the Webb Corbett range of full lead crystal—hand engraved, of course, as the price indicates. The jug is £280 and holds 30 fluid ounces but can be engraved with initials or monograms at no extra charge. The six glasses are £39.95 the set or £6.65 each and I hope that you can see the fine, delicate tracery of the intricate cutting. Stockists and other details on application from Ann Linnscoot, Royal Doulton Tableware, PO Box 106, London Road, Stoke on Trent ST4 7QD. This is crystal with a difference because the cutting is so fine, so complicated, so intricate that the result is of a pale, shadowy crystal which looks a little as though it had been photographed through a gauze. Very unusual, very fairylike, very skilfully cut and quite gossamer-looky yet relatively sturdy with wide, sensible bases for the curving goblets.

Webb Corbett, of the Royal Doulton group, also makes some very low-priced crystal, like whisky rumblers, at £2.55 each, and so forth. All are hand cut and blown individually and then subjected to very stiff inspection to ensure continuing high standards. A lovely pint crystal tankard is £6.65 and a half-pint is £5. Father's Day?



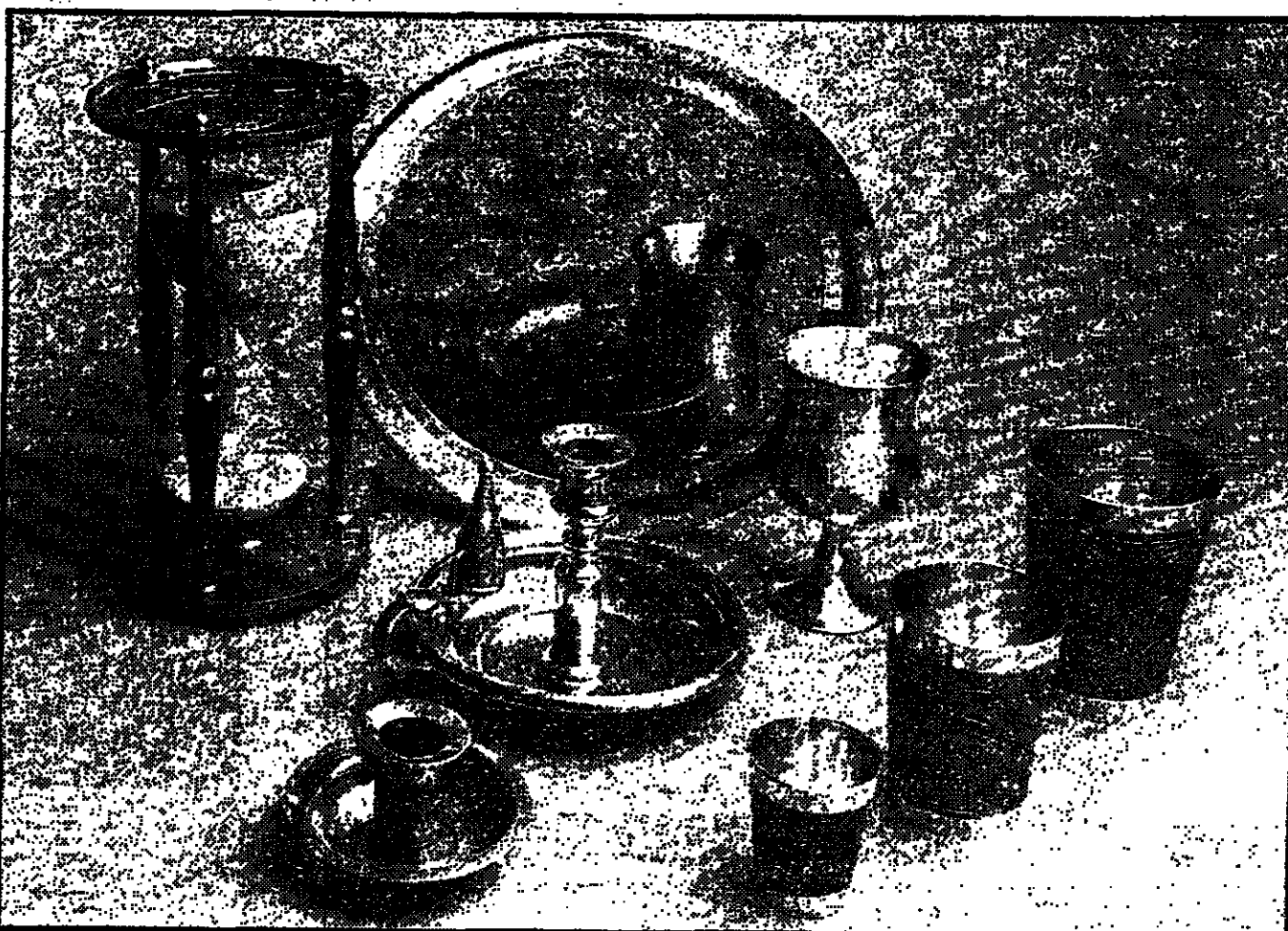
like pewter is one of the oldest materials and, like pewter, it has proved as time goes by. These nps from Thailand, with natural ies from the Philippine Islands, the lustrous and appeal of natural and both will last for ever—the 1 be gently washed.

is the only word for the larger o, about 31 inches tall with the uring about 19 inches across at t part—sizes have to be approxi- handmade things but you will difference between one lamp and he smaller one is just plain pretty, ly despite the apparently small as dainty as a frilled chintz bedside light. It is about 24 l by some 12 inches at the widest e shade. Buy them by mail from nen, 2 Timberwharf Road, London '01-802 2368).

e unusual and solid. Both give

good light and look equally well with low bulbs if soft lights are your preference. They come to you by mail order, well packed against damage, and I think you will be delighted with them. You can preview them at 75 Tottenham Court Road, next door to Goodge Street station, when you are in London.

For myself, I would want a brass knob instead of the plastic shade-retaining knob which is part of the standard model but my local brass shop, Locks and Handles, which is the best I know and certainly with the best prices, tell me that such knobs are not difficult to order. I must confess that the shades hide the plastic knobs but I mention it for the fastidious. I only wish I could show you the lamps in colour in all the beauty of burnished bronze. Keep them shining high with Duraglit. The taller one is £49.50 and is available now. The shorter one at £26.50 will be available in September and can be reserved.



■ A few months ago I was enthusing about *The Times* special Jubilee offer of a pewter plate. Many people may be interested in other items in pewter, so we have photographed a selection available at The Pewter Centre in London. Leaflets on any of the different ranges on sale there can be sent to anyone and mail order service is efficient though not always fast because many of the pieces are made to special order.

Some are spun rather than cast, which accounts for price differences. They look superb, whether polished, in satin or in duller finish, but they are spun so that handcraft-lovers can

examine the "antique" ranges or the reproduction styles. By antique, I do not mean that the pieces are old because pewter has changed so much in recent years, but the moulds are antique.

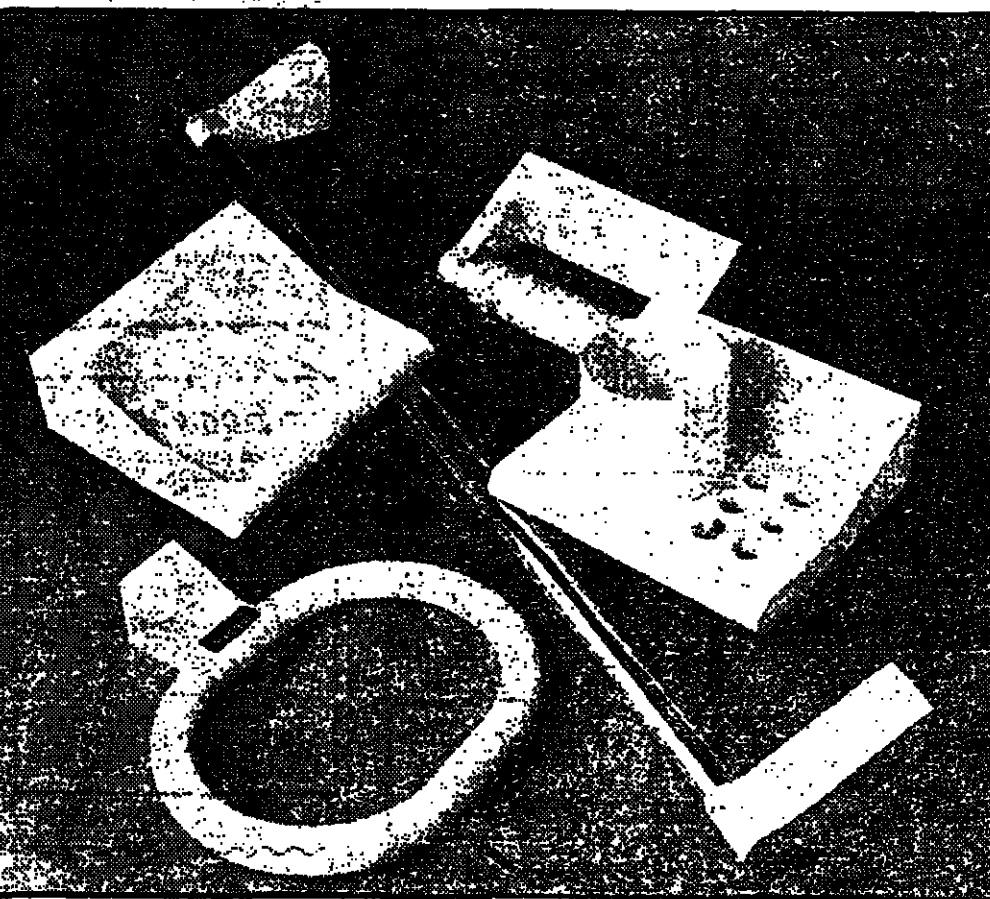
The traditional goblet is £7.15 for the 7 fluid ounces size. The beakers, small, medium and large, are £5.75, £9.85, and £13.85. The candlestick with snuffer is £12.95 and the simpler, granny candlestick is £6.50. The hour glass is a lovely thing at £30 while the glass-bottomed pewter-rimmed tray is £17.50 for the 14-inch diameter or £12.50 for the 10-inch.

There is a host of other things. I fell for thimbles in small, medium and large sizes inscribed with the motto "Just

a thimbleful" which is fun when you are offering a pretty good swig even from the small size. The thimble beakers are amusing and attractive but there are more beakers with classic decoration around the part held by the hand so that the smooth polished parts are kept free from finger marks. There are also some really charming little wineglasses decorated with the same pattern and six on a matching tray look irresistible. The Pewter Centre is at 87 Abingdon Road, London, W8 (01-373 7025). It may not be known to some that this shop was the first shop opened by Biba and that many pilgrims of the Biba era come to see the starting place for the fashion designer who so translated the sixties.

■ Sir Arthur Bryan has admitted his love of bone china for tableware and decorative pieces—as chairman of Wedgwood and after so many years with the company, he would have to feel like that or give himself the sack, wouldn't he? But he was amazed to see it formed into such imaginative sculptural shapes as the ceramic sculptures now on show at the Crafts Advisory Centre, Waterloo Place (just off the Mall), London, SW1. Since the exhibition closes on June 30 you have little time left to see what so delighted him, these superb sculptures which are original, well designed, and beautifully hand crafted.

They are the work of Glenys Barton, whose individual ideas challenged the Wedgwood production team, for bone china is not an easy or malleable material. But they rose to the occasion and produced, with their traditional skills, modern work of great precision and mechanical finish. This head with tiny relief figures on the inside profiles is only one of a great many original ideas. Cast in bone china, it is unglazed, hand-polished and is one of a limited edition of four pieces. Glenys Barton may have started a whole new creative line for Wedgwood of Barlaston, Staffs.

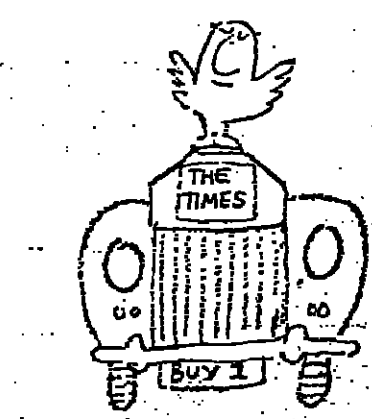


■ Always a romantic, I love to send and receive unusual cards—for one thing they save writing long letters when one is busy and for another they can delight other people more than letters usually do.

Athena International, that company which reproduces so many wonderful old or new paintings and posters at knockdown prices for such excellent printing, has just published Blue Mountain cards, designed and composed by a young American couple called Susan and Stephen Schurz (not to be confused with the Schultz of cartoon fame).

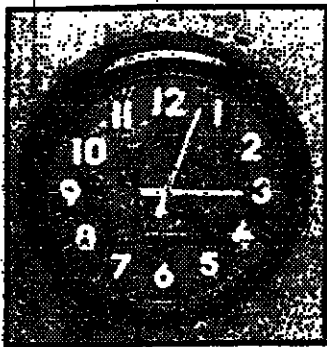
Susan composes the poetic messages while Stephen illustrates the thoughts. There are 73 different poetry cards altogether, including quotations from Emerson, St Exupéry, Thoreau, Van Gogh, Walt Whitman, Helen Keller and Goethe. The cards sell with matching envelopes

Aspall Cyder which I wrote about last week, is not as I thought, non-alcoholic, but 8 per cent proof, and not to be confused with Aspall's non-alcoholic apple juice. I hope my mistake has not led anyone who is giving up drink to stray from the path of sobriety.



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■ Crayonne is a company which spent a lot on design, resulting in large sales which in turn enabled them to keep prices low and stable. The designs are by Conran Associates and clear proof that it is as easy to produce good design at low prices as at high ones.

Crayonne 2 is a new bathroom range with rather more compactness and angularity than the familiar rounded designs of yore, yet with enough of curves for comfort and pleasure—kind of Twiggy of bathroom accessories.

There is a mirror at around £6.50 and a shelf at £2.75. A neat beaker

nesting on a toothbrush holder at a mere £1.95. The toilet brush and container is £3.50 while the toilet roll holder is £1.35. A towel ring is £1.35 while the long towel rail is £2.75 and the very smart soap dish is also £1.35. You can buy a tissue box at £1.35, a nail brush (that's a neat thought as they are usually so garish) at 95p, and a toilet stool with cork lid for £7.50. All in whiter than white, all simple, all practical but you can also buy Crayonne 2 in beige, a kind of sandy tint, and in a dark, luxurious, brown—my own preference is very much the white.

The range is available at all John Lewis branches, Dingles in south-west England and Arnotts in Scotland. Other stockists from Crayonne 2, 81 Windmill Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex. Large and small Crayonne clocks are available next month from Boots and Timorby Whites in brown, white, ivory and red. They have Swiss movements which run for a year on one C11 battery—guaranteed for the first full year too. Made of shatterproof thermoplastic material, they can be hung with only one screw, and have easy-to-read numerals too. About £8.70 to £9.70.

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Live thanks until the LORD, call upon his name, make known his deeds among the people.

Chronicles 10: 6.

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TURNER.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

JAMES.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

STEVEN.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

DEATHS

BRITISH.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

BROWN.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

DUNN.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

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FERGUSON.—On June 23, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a daughter, Emily Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1.

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